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If there is one lesson standing out clear as a result of the loss of the steamship Republic on Jan. 23-24, it is that wireless telegraphy should be under the control of the Federal government. While the wireless stations and wireless ships in this instance rendered very efficient service, it is easily conceivable that there may arise situations in which hundreds of lives may be imperiled by rivalries of competing wireless systems and companies. Wireless has become too important in the saving of life and property at sea to be left to the mercy of business competition. In the case of accidents at sea, the saving of a few minutes may mean many human lives, and it would be unfortunate if this latest scientific aid to safe ocean travel should be lessened because of want of proper control. In the case of land telegraph the question of a right of way, "pole rights," enters, but no right of that kind enters in the franchiseless domain of the air. In the event of war, it will be readily admitted, the government should control wireless communication to prevent interruption of currents and clashing of Federal and commercial interests. The subject of government control of wireless has already been much discussed in Europe, as well as here, and doubtless the prominence aerial communication attained in the recent disaster will arouse further comment along the lines of Federal supervision. One of the officers of the United Company is quoted in the press as saying that all companies other than the Marconi were regarded as interlopers and he did not think it fair to ask the parent company to grant added facilities to them for carrying on their business by a free interchange of message and a uniform code for all the wireless concerns. He said that in cases of accidents like that of the steamship Republic each operator had received instructions to answer immediately all calls of distress, no matter from what apparatus they might come. All the stations of the United Company have recently been opened, he said, to all U.S. government boats, whatever system they used. Of course, operators could not respond to all distress calls unless those signals were known, and perhaps it is understood by this officer of the United Company that such signals would be uniform or generally understood.

In differences with Japan like that growing out of California's attitude on Japanese immigration, the American people will never have the right point of view until they understand that the Japanese are an intensely sensitive people, both naturally and as the result of their suddenly stepping out of the shadows of medieval stagnation into the full glare of modern progress. It would be painful for a people who have struggled out of the night of Oriental terror to find themselves classed as undesirable citizens by the very country that roused them out of their sleep, and perhaps they would be unworthy of what is expected of them by their sister nations if they did not resent immigration discrimination. Whether they are right or wrong in their opposition to our anti-oriental laws is not for us to discuss in this article; all we wish to point out is the reasonableness of their irritation. In classing the Japanese and Chinese together as entitled to debarment from her shores, California puts the most progressive of Far Eastern nations in the same category with the most inert and backward. This the Japanese may quite honestly protest against as unfair and meaningless, and as based upon objections to complexion or stature rather than upon intelligence or the lack of it. Francis B. Loomis, the American Commissioner to the international exposition now being planned in Tokio, has had several interviews with Count Komura, the Japanese minister for foreign affairs. The two discussed the subject of Japanese emigration and Count Komura said this: "In the matter of the emigration of Japanese laborers, we are doing our utmost to work in harmony with the gov-

ernment of the United States and to meet its wishes. We are energetically discouraging emigration to the United States and elsewhere, except to Korea, Formosa, and parts of Manchuria. It is now the definite policy of the government of Japan to concentrate its surplus population—that part which is disposed to emigrate—in these parts of the Orient which I have mentioned. There is opportunity for a very large number of our people in Korea. They can be of great assistance in modernizing and developing that country, and can add vastly to its productivity and at the same time better their own condition."

This sentiment is in accord with the view which Mr. Loomis credits to the Premier, Marquis Katsura, who is quoted as saying that Japan must become a great industrial nation and be able to supply, cheaply and promptly, the markets of the Orient with manufactured products, and seemingly has undertaken the task of converting Japan from a military nation into an empire of trade, industry and commerce. Extensive emigration to the United States would defeat such a purpose of internal and colonial development, and if Japan encouraged it, she might find herself in the position of Norway and Sweden to-day, who are trying to lure back their sturdy sons who a generation ago flocked to the United States, or of Ireland, which has as many of her blood in the States as in the Emerald Isle. There is still another aspect of this question which inclines us to believe that Japan seeks large industrial development at home. Sending out emigrants numerously means that they will imbibe the republican and radical ideas afloat in the progressive western nation and transmit them to their relatives and friends at home, thus developing dissatisfaction with the monarchical system now in vogue. None know better than their rulers how swiftly the Japanese act, when once they make up their minds, and perhaps there is deep political sagacity as well as industrial wisdom behind the present government's desire to discourage emigration. The population of the United States is of mixed peoples, and we have found it unwise to attempt to absorb into our civilization races that are not assimilable. There have been instances of individual marriages between Americans and such people which have turned out happily, but the question of racial assimilation involved in a promiscuous immigration is an entirely different matter. The Japanese understand this as well as we, and doubtless realize the futility of flying in the face of natural laws that govern the relations of races quite as powerfully as they do the relations of inanimate things.

If the good state of California has made up its mind to "sass" Japan it will do well to urge upon Congress the importance of providing a fleet for the Pacific and fortifying the Pacific coast. In a report made by the Army General Staff in regard to the defense of the harbor of San Pedro, about twenty-five miles south of Los Angeles, Cal., they say: "Recent study discloses the fact that assuming there was no effective naval opposition, a certain Oriental power could, within a month of the time its hostile intention began to be even strongly suspected (a formal declaration of war would no doubt come a good deal later), land on our Pacific coast an expedition of an estimated maximum of about 100,000 men, and that such a force could be augmented by the end of two months more to a total of possibly 300,000. The ease with which San Pedro harbor, unfortified, and through it the entire Los Angeles country, could be seized is apparent. So far as location is concerned, San Pedro would be a good base for an enemy to operate against our Pacific coast. Without fortification every addition to the existing breakwater, every increase in the width and depth of the inner harbor and every improvement in the wharf and railroad facilities is just so much provision for the enemy to take possession of and to maintain himself in such possession." Two years and an expenditure of \$3,636,259 is required for the fortification of San Pedro Harbor and the work should be begun without delay.

The New Orleans Picayune reasons that the determination of the great state of Texas to have a navy yard should convince the Navy Department that the location of stations along the coast is largely a matter of local pride and not merely of business expediency from a Navy Department standpoint. If states like Texas that now have no naval stations keep on insisting upon securing such an advantage, how can those states that already possess navy yards within their boundaries be blamed for exerting every influence to retain what they already possess? It appears that the Texans who have before Congress schemes for navy yards at various points are proposing to pool their issues so as to get at least one yard. Another idea suggested to the Picayune by this determination on the part of Texas is that Representatives of all the States possessing naval stations which those in authority would like to abandon, may and probably will combine to defeat any action in the direction of doing away with the so-called surplus yards.

Commenting upon the maneuver camp at Atascadero, Cal., Adj. Gen. J. B. Lauck says in the Sunset Magazine: "The value of this camp to the troops of this state cannot be overestimated, and it is to be hoped that such camps can be held yearly hereafter and that the instruction will be patterned to a great extent upon the program followed out at this year's camp. In so far as the writer is concerned, he will do his utmost to see that the organizations of the National Guard of California profit to the

greatest possible extent from the valuable lessons learned while in attendance at this camp. Believing as I do that the camp was entirely successful, I cannot too often repeat that I consider it the best camp of its kind that I have ever seen, and I desire especially to express my thanks to the commanding officer of the camp, Colonel Maus, and to the line and staff officers of the Army on duty at this encampment, for the uniform courtesies and kind treatment extended by all of them to myself and other officers of the National Guard of this state. Perhaps one of the most gratifying features to officers and men of the National Guard was the manner in which both officers and men of the Army fraternized with the officers and men of the National Guard. The hearty cheers given by the Regular troops upon the departures of the state troops from the camp were extremely encouraging to the state troops, and will go a long way toward causing them to believe that the Regulars appreciate their efforts to gain a knowledge of the military life."

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy was one of the chief losers by the sinking of the liner Republic, as there had been shipped on that vessel a large consignment of supplies for the Battleship Fleet. The value of the stores that went down with the vessel amounts to over \$61,000 and the quantity was sufficient to subsist the fleet for about a month, which would cover the period at Negro Bay and the voyage across to Hampton Roads. The Navy Department has been advised by Rear Admiral Sperry that he has sent the Culgoa to Marseilles to load supplies to make up for the loss. After the Culgoa has carried supplies to the fleet at Negro Bay she will come on ahead of the fleet, take on a cargo and meet the fleet at Hampton Roads again. The staples that went down in the Republic consisted of the following articles: 47,000 lbs. ham; 20,000 lbs. corned beef; 15,000 lbs. bacon; 6,000 lbs. tinned ham; 8,000 lbs. salmon; 25,000 lbs. sugar; 211,000 lbs. fresh beef; 13,000 lbs. mutton; 40,000 lbs. pork loins; 24,000 lbs. veal; 15,000 lbs. frankfurter sausage; 15,000 lbs. pork; 5,000 lbs. bologna; 14,900 lbs. turkey; 301,000 lbs. potatoes; 10,000 lbs. onions; 15,000 lbs. butter; 15,000 doz. eggs.

One part of the report of Major W. P. Burnham, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., chief of staff at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., last summer, is worth particular attention. He ascribes the harmony that prevailed throughout the season's work to the forethought in selecting the major part of the staff several weeks in advance of the encampment. The medical and supply departments were thus enabled to work out innumerable details and solve knotty problems. While considerable work was thrown on the chief umpire and the staff officers concerned, as this work was done in addition to their routine duty, they were more than repaid for it by the lessening of their labors during the encampment and by the pleasure of seeing their systematized plans working smoothly to the satisfaction of all. Instead of being confined to his office most of the time, he was out on the ground seeing what was happening in the staff departments, observing the drills and exercises of the different organizations, visiting their camps and keeping in general touch with things.

In the interest of the National Guard of New York Governor Hughes should revoke the order recently issued by Adjutant General Henry relating to the pay of bands. The order makes it impossible for organizations to pay for field music or bands upon any occasion from the military fund, and as a result the officers and men must go down in their own pockets and pay for music or parade without it. The Governor has been very badly advised in this matter, and before any such radical order was issued the Militia Council should have been asked its opinion. The council was provided for by law to advise with the Governor for just such purposes, and it is hoped the Governor will heed its recommendations. Unless the order is revoked, or modified in such a manner consistent with the possibilities of citizen soldiers, it will most seriously handicap the state force.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., Chief of Coast Artillery, in a communication to the Adjutant General of the Army, requests that all artillery district commanders be informed that the provisions of Par. 1, G.O., No. 2, W.D., 1909, which require that copies of maps, plans, etc., be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army for transmission to the War Department General Staff, do not apply to the submarine mine projects. These projects, he says, are considered the same as details of fortifications, working plans, etc., which are excepted from the provisions of the order.

A revised manual for courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and retiring boards and of other procedure under military law for the Army of the United States, has been issued from the War Department. The manual was revised in the Judge Advocate General's Office and is a book of 230 pages of handy pocket size. It is a very valuable little work, and can be studied to advantage especially by the newer officers of the Army.

Brig. Gen. D. H. Brush, who has been ordered to report to the commander-in-chief in the division of the Philippines for assignment to a department command, will be assigned to command of the Department of the Visayas with headquarters at Iloilo.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination Feb. 17-18 to fill seven vacancies in the position of medical inspector, \$2,000 per annum each, in the Philippine service, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications, as they may occur in that service, at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum. Applicants must indicate in their applications that they are graduates of reputable medical colleges. Training and experience which would adapt the applicants to take supervision of quarantine work in the provinces is desirable; also a knowledge of Spanish. Applications which are not received in time for this examination will be placed on file for the examination to be held on March 10-11, 1909. The Commission announces an examination Feb. 17 to fill about twenty-five vacancies in the position of veterinarian in the Philippine service, at \$1,600 per annum each, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they occur in that service. Information relative to employment in the Philippine service, cost of living, leave of absence, transportation, climate, clothing, medical attendance, contract, etc., is contained in Section 32 of the Manual of Examinations revised to Jan. 1, 1909, a copy of which may be had upon application to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. Applications which are not received in time for this examination will be placed on file for the examination to be held on March 10, 1909; age limit, 18 to 40 years on the date of the examination.

Williston Fish, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1881, who resigned from the Army Dec. 31, 1887, when first lieutenant, 4th U.S. Art., is the author of a prose-poem, "A Last Will," which originally appeared in Harper's Weekly in 1898, under the name of "Charles Lounsbury." It met with such success that it has since been published all over the country, sometimes with due credit to its author, but more often without, and its progress is described in Harper's Weekly of Jan. 23 under the heading, "How a Classic Was Born." The "will" is assumed to be that of a wealthy man who bequeaths to children, youths, lovers and old people the joys of life, the beauties of nature, memory, and all the pleasures appropriate to their respective ages. Many publications in reprinting it took all sorts of liberties with it, cutting it down, adding to it, or changing its phraseology, much to its detriment. Its authorship was even claimed by others. As the "will" became known, a story began to spread that the author had died in the insane asylum at Dunning, Cook county, Ill., where the "will" had been composed by him. He was an insane pauper, it was added. Williston Fish, who is now a prominent lawyer in Chicago, is the author of "Won at West Point," of "Short Rations," stories of West Point and the Army published in 1899, and of many short stories, poems and sketches which have appeared in magazines and weeklies.

Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st U.S. Cav., was granted a patent on Jan. 19 for an improvement in gun-sights, more particularly in front sights for rifles. One object of the invention is to so construct a front sight for guns that a bull's-eye or other object may be accurately centered thereby, and in such manner that one can measure the proper amount of front sight for a given bull's-eye, or other object, and take exactly that same amount of sight every time. Another object is to provide a front sight which may be set to suit an average marksman for a bull's-eye of a given size and for a known range, but is capable of adjustment in a simple manner. This front sight is inclosed in an opening, preferably circular, whose diameter subtends an angle not less than the usual small peep sight opening in the rear sight. Two projections vertically arranged extend toward the center of the opening, set to subtend the same angle (whose vertex is at the eye), as a bull's-eye of a given size, at a known range, whereby a marksman is enabled to accurately encompass the bull's eye between the two points. The bull's-eye thereby remains entirely in view, instead of being partly obscured by the front sight, as heretofore, and the front sight is protected without the necessity of a front sight cover as an extra piece. A simple form of adjusting mechanism varies the elevation of the sight.

The annual report of the directors of the Panama Railroad Company was contained in a message transmitted to Congress by the President on Jan. 5. The board of directors consists of thirteen men, of whom nine are of the American Army or Navy, as follows: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs.; Major D. DuB. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs.; Major E. T. Wilson, Coast Art.; Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs.; Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., retired; and Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, U.S.A.; Capt. F. C. Boggs, Corps of Engrs.; Col. Wm. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, form the board, Sept. 21, 1908. Of the officers of the railroad, Lieutenant Colonel Goethals is president and Lieutenant Colonel Hodges general purchasing officer. The total earnings of the road showed an increase of \$902,537.58, or 24.8 per cent. over the previous year. First-class passengers numbered 479,586, against 325,077 in 1907. The commissary department of the road reports an ice cream plant in operation, which produces daily 100 gallons, which is being increased. The total earnings of the railroad were \$4,541,437.79 against \$3,638,900.21 in 1907; the total expenses were \$2,831,142.76 against \$2,208,526.77.

Encouraging soldiers to entertain themselves was the laudable plan adopted by the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of the state of Washington, to amuse the enlisted men at the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., last summer, who looked to the Association for diversion. Though professional entertainers were brought by the Y.M.C.A. from Tacoma and Seattle, Mr. Wilcox says there was no trouble in filling the assembly tent with soldiers who entertained themselves with singing, piano playing, recitations, dancing, etc., and the secretary says the men were encouraged to amuse themselves rather than depend upon outside "talent." It is a good thing for soldiers thus to be educated to furnish their own amusement rather than wait for outsiders to divert them, for often they will find themselves in situations where they will have to fall back on themselves for breaks in monotony. During the Cuban campaign in 1898, a lone quartet from Co. B often cheered the whole camp of the 71st N.Y. by singing the popular songs of the day. There is nothing

that so cheers a tired soldier as a musical invocation to the girl he left behind.

Company C, 24th U.S. Infantry, through the efforts of their first sergeant, James Washington, has developed into a strong and efficient chorus, and surprised Regimental Chaplain W. W. E. Gladden, 24th Inf., at the post chapel, Madison Barracks, New York, Sunday evening, Jan. 24, 1909, by rendering a splendid song service. Only a few of the men who took a part in this song service belong to any church, and the fact that they rendered their services voluntarily, and have expressed their intentions to continue in the work, makes it an act that is highly appreciated by the church workers at Madison Barracks. This is the company that was, owing to its excellent discipline and drill, selected by commanding officer of the 24th Infantry, to participate in the parade of the Lincoln Emancipation Association, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 1, 1909, and their good conduct and splendid showing in an exhibition drill at Prospect Hall and the armory of the 47th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., won for them much praise. These men show themselves to be equally as good church workers as soldiers. The company is commanded by 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, 34th Inf.

Lieut. Ernest J. King, U.S.N., has just been declared the winner in the annual prize essay competition among members of the United States Naval Institute, which is composed of American naval officers all over the world. Lieutenant King's subject was "Some Ideas About Organization on Board Ships." The award carries with it a cash prize of \$200, a gold medal and life membership in the institute. Honorable mention was voted to Comdr. William H. Beecher for his paper on "The Navy and Coast Defense"; Comdr. Albert B. Niblack, whose subject was "A Plea for Physical Training in the Navy," and Pay Insp. John A. Mudd, who wrote on "The Reorganization of the Naval Establishment." Lieutenant King is one of the younger officers now assigned to duty at the Naval Academy. He is an assistant instructor in the department of ordnance and gunnery, and commands one of the battalions of the brigade of midshipmen.

A correspondent of the New York Sun who signs himself "Veteran" says: "I would suggest that in place of excluding marines from all cruising vessels they be excluded only from battleships, and that the complements heretofore allowed for cruisers be considerably increased—say by 40 or 50 per cent. The marines are a magnificent body of men, intimately associated with the Navy and absolutely necessary to the Navy. As an officer of the line of nearly fifty years' service I am glad to express my admiration and love for the corps; but the world moves, necessitating changes, and this partial segregation of marines from seagoing men-of-war, I am certain, will be of benefit materially to the Battleship Fleet, and the increase in the guards or detachments for the cruiser class will result in equal benefit to those vessels of the Navy. If this idea is followed out the whole question will be satisfactorily solved."

There is intense interest at Fort Myer, Va., over the basketball games for the handsome pennant to be awarded to the successful team by the athletic committee. Battery D, commanded by Captain Horn, which is thus far well in the lead, has a light but fast team this season and has been undefeated. Its team work, as developed by its officers, is reported as being this year particularly good. Corporal Forrester is captain of this team. It has won six games and lost none, and its percentage is 1,000. The records of the other teams at present are as follows: Battery E, won 4, lost 2, percentage 666; Troop F, won 3, lost 3, percentage 500; Troop E, won 3, lost 3, percentage 500; Troop H, won 3, lost 3, percentage 500, and Troop G, won 1, lost 5, percentage 200.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, went to West Point last fall to lecture. "He was lecturing in the chapel," says the Yale Alumni Weekly; "the cadets were rigidly paying attention, erect, eyes front, each man a ramrod of military etiquette. An Irish setter entered the chapel door and ambled sniffing down the aisle and up onto the platform. The cadets squirmed under the eagle eyes of their officers but not a man smiled. 'Billy' noticed the strain. He looked down at the dog, wagging its tail benevolently on the rostrum. 'What! How's this?' said Professor Phelps. 'A setter? Why, I expected to see nothing but West Pointers up here.' The roar of approval that greeted this sally effectually disposed of further strain."

Surg. E. F. Stokes, who reported at the New York Naval Hospital during the past week, has been ordered to report at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for temporary duty in connection with the hospitalships Relief and Solace. The latter vessel is expected to arrive at Norfolk in about three weeks, as she is making the voyage around the Horn as expeditiously as practicable. Surgeon Stokes will make a complete report on the service performed by the Relief on the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around to the Pacific and across to Manila, and will also describe at length her experience in the typhoon that put her out of commission as a fleet auxiliary. In this there was no such conflict of authority between the surgeon and the sailing-master as has been reported.

There will be a third advertisement in March for bids for the erection of a commandant's residence and four officers' houses at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Lake Bluff, north of Chicago. Jarvis Hunt, the Chicago architect, who was engaged to prepare plans for the buildings at the training station, has been directed to make new plans for these buildings so as to reduce the size of the houses and bring them within the amount of the appropriation. None of the former bids could be accepted because of the figures exceeding the amount allotted for construction.

The Signal Corps steamer Joseph Henry, recently launched at Newport News, is being rapidly finished and will go into commission early in March and be assigned to duty in the North Atlantic, with stations at Portland, Me.; Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The Cyrus W. Field, now in that district, will be moved to the South, with duty at Baltimore, Washington, Fort Monroe and Southern points. These two boats are used to lay submarine cable for the fire control plant in Coast Artillery fortifications.

EFFICIENCY OF REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Dramatic and spectacular aspects were given to the wreck of the White Star Line steamship Republic which, after collision with the Florida, of the Lloyd Italian Line, on Jan. 23, off the Nantucket lightship, went to the bottom, by the employment of wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling to summon assistance and direct the course of the rescuing ships. The Republic was bound from New York to Mediterranean ports and the Florida was en route to New York from the Mediterranean. The Florida hit almost head-on and her bow cut a great hole in the port side of the liner, carrying away several state-rooms, killing outright a man and a woman, both cabin passengers, mortally wounding another man and seriously injuring several others. The force of the crash was so great that the bow of the Florida was crumpled back and the forward compartment was crushed in, three of the crew being instantly killed there in their bunks. Both ships were proceeding at reduced speed and feeling their way through the thick mist that hid everything from sight. Fog sirens were kept going constantly on both ships and each other's blasts were distinctly heard by the ships. The Republic's submarine signals were clearly heard through the water at a distance of many miles and helped to guide the assisting ships. The wireless and the submarine signals both going at the same time, it still took hours before the Republic was found. Often a relieving ship would find her, only to lose her again in the mist bank.

The loss of the Republic afforded a melancholy opportunity for demonstrating the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. The wireless operator on the Republic three hours after the accident was able, through the Siasconset wireless station on Nantucket Island, to get word to the Boston Navy Yard, asking for the help of the revenue cutter Gresham. The Gresham, Capt. K. W. Perry, was not at the navy yard, but intercepted the appeal at Provincetown, Mass. She started immediately for the scene of the wreck. In a short time also the revenue cutter Acushnet was on her way from Wood's Hole, Mass., and the Mohawk started from New Bedford. The two latter met with distress and put back. The derelict destroyer Seneca, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, of the Revenue Cutter Service, was off Cape Henry, Va., where the wireless call reached her. She was then 300 miles from the scene of the disaster. The call was not clearly understood, and Captain Reynolds asked that Washington repeat it, the Seneca meanwhile proceeding on her way. When about one hundred miles off Cape Henlopen definite wireless news of the accident reached the Seneca, which was then sent northward at full speed. Arriving in the vicinity of Nantucket at 8:15 Sunday night, in the midst of a thick fog and heavy sea, Captain Reynolds found that the Gresham had found the Republic at ten a.m., Sunday, and had a line out to the Republic. The Seneca then made fast with 250 fathoms of hawser and with the Gresham started to tow the liner, which had no power and was not under control, toward the shoal water around Nantucket.

The water-logged steamship Republic was settling fast and progress was painfully slow. The crew of the Republic had gone on board the Seneca in the afternoon, only Captain Seably and Second Officer Williams remaining on the doomed craft. After two hours of towing, with the Anchor Line Furnessia acting as a rudder with lines attached to the stern, Captain Seably gave the agreed-on signals of blue lights and pistol shots to cast off the lines, and several minutes later the 15,000-ton ship sank in about forty-five fathoms, or 270 feet, of water, just off No Man's Land. Seably and Williams were left struggling in the sea. Then in the darkness occurred one of the most dramatic rescues of the long series of spectacular events following the collision. Gunner's Mate Johansen and a picked crew sprang into a boat and pushed away from the Gresham which, as did the Seneca, kept her searchlights playing on the whirling eddies where the liner had gone down. They were able to pick up Williams in a few minutes, and by skillful watermanship found Captain Seably before three-quarters of an hour had passed. The captain had aided his rescuers by firing several shots from his revolver on coming to the surface. Speaking of the rescue, Captain Seably, of the sunken steamer, said: "Gunner's Mate Johansen, of the Gresham, handled his boat in a most able and seamanlike manner. It was due to his accuracy in keeping his bearings in the inky darkness that I was picked up. With him were eight men, four from the Gresham's crew and four from the crew of the Republic on board of her. I want to speak in the highest terms of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. Both the Gresham, under Captain Berry, and the Seneca, under Captain Reynolds, have proved their necessity in such work as that of the last three days. The Seneca was ready at a moment's notice, and we owe much to her." Capt. Thomas Fenlon, of the whaleback steamer City of Everett, owned by the Standard Oil Company, in a statement in the newspapers of Jan. 27, is quoted as saying he could have saved the Republic. He says his ship was built for towing and has tremendously powerful machinery, with towing cables, 7 inches in diameter. His offer to tow the Republic to safety, he says, was promptly declined by Captain Seably, who said two Government boats were coming to his assistance. Captain Fenlon also said the barge he was towing would have held all the baggage on the Republic and much of its cargo, while his pumps have a capacity of 40,000 barrels, or 2,000,000 gallons, an hour. While praising the plucky work of the Gresham and Seneca, Captain Fenlon said it was unfair to expect those small vessels to tow a huge water-logged liner. The Everett's captain says he was the first to speak to the Republic, having been summoned to the scene by wireless.

The lessons to be drawn from the accident are numerous. The dailies teem with suggestions of all sorts. We note one in the New York Herald by Lewis Nixon, the naval architect, which we think worth repeating. He thinks all passenger vessels should be wired for emergency lights on special circuits, the current to be supplied by a storage battery situated amidships and on the upper works. Then in case the boilers are flooded light can always be had. He also advocates a donkey boiler plant on the upper deck, which could be used for operating, through electric motors, centrifugal pumps in all large compartments. Double bulkheads, spaced two frames apart, also occur to him as a valuable improvement. Wireless installations, he believes, should be made compulsory on all passenger ships.

The power of flotation displayed by the Republic was due to her water-tight compartments and staunch bulkheads. With this flotation capacity increased by still further improved bulkheads and with wireless to summon assistance, it would seem that little short of breaking in two, or "hogging," will be able to cause great loss of life in the ocean greyhound of the future. Two decades ago a ship injured like the Republic, instead of floating forty hours, would probably have gone down in as many minutes. The Republic was hit in the most vulnerable

part of a ship, the engine room, which is of necessity difficult to divide into compartments. It will be recalled how quickly the Victoria, of the British navy, went down in daylight in the summer of 1893 after being struck by the H.M.S. Camperdown. No class of boat-builders will be able to extract more valuable lessons from the wreck of the Republic than the naval constructors, who have thus far kept pace in warship improvement with every advance in commercial shipbuilding.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

On Jan. 12, 1909, a plan of reorganization of the Navy Department possible under existing law was made and submitted to the President by the Secretary of the Navy, and unanimously approved by a conference called to advise the President on Jan. 15, 1909, consisting of the following: Hon. William H. Moody, Hon. Paul Morton, Hon. A. G. Dayton, Rear Admirals S. B. Luce, A. T. Mahan, R. D. Evans, W. M. Folger, W. S. Cowles, U.S.N. Since making their report these gentlemen have been appointed by the President as a board to still further consider this subject, Hon. Paul Morton being president. The plan of reorganization proposed by the conference is described in a memorandum from the Navy Department as follows:

In view of the fact that existing law gives the President and the Secretary of the Navy certain necessary authority to make effective important beneficial changes in the naval administration, it is desirable to develop the usefulness and activities of the General Board by re-arranging its membership so that it will consist of the following: The Admiral of the Navy, president (ex-officio), Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, president of the Naval War College, Chief Intelligence Officer, one member, Board of Inspection and Survey; naval aide to the Assistant Secretary, and three of the most efficient line officers of the widest experience afloat. The importance of this board should be developed to the utmost and the members thereof should be in practically daily consultation on all matters affecting the greater interests of the Navy and personnel. Under this plan the Admiral of the Navy, or in his absence the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, would be practically the Chief of Staff, representing the views of the General Board on all matters.

The Board on Construction has been reorganized to consist of two members of the Board of Inspection and Survey (one engineer officer), and three other line officers—chiefs of the three manufacturing bureaus (ex-officio)—so that this board will consist of seven line officers and one staff officer, the Chief Naval Constructor. This board is charged under the regulations with the supervision of the design, construction and repair of all vessels, and should be the effective co-ordinating authority for the manufacturing material of the Service.

The duties of the four constructing bureaus, viz., Ordnance, Equipment, Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, will be re-assigned so that the detail drafting and manufacturing required for the naval service, within the capabilities of our yards, will be done by the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The Bureau of Ordnance is to retain control and management of the gun factory, the torpedo station, the proving ground and magazines.

The duties of the Bureau of Equipment to be assigned in general as follows, and the necessary officers and clerks transferred: All constructing work to the Bureau of C. and R.; the purchase of nautical equipment and instruments, the Observatory and the Hydrographic Office to the Bureau of Navigation; the consumable supplies, including libraries of vessels to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, the purchase of libraries to be under the supervision of the Librarian of the Navy Department; purchase of coal to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (colliers, as at present, under the Bureau of Navigation). The Bureau of Steam Engineering, having lost its manufacturing features, would have left its personnel, charged with the determination of the type, location and preliminary design for propelling machinery and its auxiliaries and with the inspection of the work after completion. This bureau, to become as far as possible a division of the Bureau of Navigation, and to put at its head a line officer at present with the Atlantic Fleet, as soon as available. Until Congress should abolish this bureau he might be made Chief of the bureau. The records of the Bureau of Equipment, until similar action was taken, to be in charge of the Chief Clerk.

In order to promote the efficiency of our ordnance work, and steam and electrical engineering, orders are intended to be issued which would afford an opportunity for two or three lieutenant commanders and double the number of lieutenants, who desired it, and were especially fitted for it, to specialize in engineering and ordnance by taking one or more years of post graduate work at some suitable institution, these assignments to be made annually, but not to create any special corps.

The above plan would assist in the consolidation of the work at navy yards, which has proved so successful, and would require that line officers ordered to navy yards should be assigned to inspecting the product of the shops, and see that it is installed on board ships in a seaman-like manner. The commandant of the yard to be in supreme command, as at present, with the necessary officers to care for the purely military duties, and a naval constructor and his assistants to act as general manager and superintendents of the various shops, not to include work now under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, such as the manufacture of clothing and the preparation of food products.

Part of this plan has practically been in effect since Jan. 1, and up to the present time there has not been received one word of criticism, suggestion or protest, and it appears to be working for the better military efficiency and proper business administration of the Department.

Diagrammatically it appears as follows: Secretary, Assistant Secretary: Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Solicitor. General Board: Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Judge Advocate General. Board on Construction: Bureau of Construction and Repair, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Bureau of Ordnance.

Bureau of Equipment, Bureau of Yards and Docks—All duties to be reassigned.

Under the new Navy Regulations, the Assistant Secretary is assigned such work as the Secretary may direct, and this will always depend upon the personality of the incumbent of that office.

As soon as the Bureau of Yards and Docks has completed the erection of the power houses, as authorized by law, they will be turned over to the manufacturing departments of the various yards for operation. The other duties of the Bureau of Yards and Docks will be absorbed at the yards and stations by the commandants thereof and the civil engineers attached to the commandant's office, under his authority, and by the Chief of the Bureau

and the necessary clerks attached to the Secretary's office.

This can be put into practical effect by the orders of the Secretary giving the necessary directions to the commandants, but the eventual elimination of this bureau, while desirable, must necessarily be deferred until the various public works authorized by Congress under the supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, by name—of which the consolidation of power plants is the most important—are completed.

The members of the General Board will be detailed, when practicable, for a period of four years, one-fourth to retire annually, and not to be re-appointed except in very exceptional cases. There will be assigned to the General Board such junior officers on duty therewith as may seem desirable.

After this entire plan has been tried long enough to make patent its advantages or defects, the latter can be corrected and the organization made permanent by statute law.

The recent detail of the Chief Constructor as Acting Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is a purely tentative step, preparatory to the transfer of the constructing duties of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and made necessary by the absence with the fleet of the officer intended to be recommended for Chief or Acting Chief of what would then be left of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and, further, because it is considered that the very large expenditures under this bureau require immediate experienced administrative control.

REPORT ON AMERICAN LAKE CAMP.

In his report on the camp of instruction held last August at American Lake, Wash., Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, commander, expresses appreciation of the untiring services of his aide, Lieutenant Fulton, the officers of his staff and their assistants, and gives special credit to the Chief Umpire, Col. John C. Gresham, 14th Cav., and the Chief of Staff, Major W. P. Burnham, General Staff. The longest march was made by the headquarters and the 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry, commanded by Capt. F. H. Pope, from Fort Walla Walla to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., a distance of 315 miles, an average daily march of twenty-one miles. Men and animals stood the different marches well. A few footsore men were reported, chiefly in the 1st Infantry, due to the fact that half the command were recruits who had joined less than three weeks before the start. This regiment reached its station on June 20 from the Philippines, received about 300 recruits and started on its 200-mile march on July 15. This short time, the report says, is hardly sufficient in which properly to clothe and equip for field service a regiment just returned from a tour of service in the Philippine Islands. Permission was granted to a number of reliable persons to erect stands in the camp for the sale of various small articles, fruit, soft drinks, quick lunches, etc. The list also included barber and tailor shops, cobbler, shooting gallery, etc. These so-called "concessions" were favorite places of assembly, and the establishment of them prevented the erection of questionable resorts just outside the maneuver grounds. General Brush says: "While military training is the main object in a camp of this nature, it is recognized that the soldier must have some form of amusement in his idle moments."

All C.O.'s of Infantry agreed that the new marching shoe is not satisfactory and that the khaki clothes are too light for the climate. The olive drab flannel shirt is highly praised, some officers recommending that it replace the khaki coat on all occasions. The pins and fasteners for buttons and collar ornaments are not strong enough. The poncho is too heavy and of little use to the foot soldier and it is recommended that it be placed in the surplus kit. Some commanding officers prefer the "Montana peak" while others speak against it. The report recommends a hat without crease or indentation that will shed rain and afford proper ventilation. The present roll should be lightened by removing the poncho and using a lighter weight shelter tent. The clip pockets on cartridge belts are too small, and should have better fasteners. One C.O. recommended attaching trenching tools to the pack, to prevent them from striking legs in marching and making noise. The Cavalry C.O. said the Romeyn rifle scabbard is too small, thus breaking off rear sights. The new conical square wall tent is a great improvement. The Artillery C.O. recommended that pack mules exclusively should be purchased for mountain batteries.

The report of Major Burnham, General Staff, Chief of Staff, went into details. He thinks that no arm of the Service learns more from the camps than the staff departments. The question of obtaining a sufficiently large and well trained clerical force should receive due attention. In the course of instruction, lectures were delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Sub. Dept.: Lieutenant Beck, Sig. Corps; Lieutenant Watkins, Engr. Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Ebert, Med. Corps, and Major McGlachlin, 4th Field Art. Talks or lectures also were given by Captain Sharp, Lieutenant Fuqua and Lieutenant Palmer. All the regiments were fairly well equipped except Idaho. At first the drills were from fair to good, but all improved very rapidly, especially in battalion and regimental movements. Some of the regiments were lacking in military courtesy and in the proper performance of guard duty. Commanders of National Guard regiments were assigned to the command of opposing forces, which proved very beneficial to them. Lieutenant Stern, of the British army, stationed at Victoria, B.C., spent a week at the camp and was much interested. The field hospital under Capt. A. E. Truby, Med. Corps, was a model of cleanliness and orderly arrangement. Though the region is subject to grass and forest fires, none was started by troops during the camp. Nothing new in the use of machine guns developed during the maneuvers, but it is considered unfortunate that the guns cannot fire blank ammunition. The total number of Regulars in the camp was 143 officers and 2,449 men, and of militia 253 officers and 2,943 men. Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d U.S. Inf., Inspector General, most of whose attention was given to the National Guard, reported that "the almost total absence of liquor and the picnic spirit observed in former camps was particularly noticeable." Starting the militia in extended order drills, combined with battalion and regimental drills, and gradually working them up to maneuvers, instead of beginning at once with maneuvers, was appreciated by the Guardsmen. On account of scarcity of officers it was possible to detach only one Regular officer for duty with each militia regiment. The 2d Regiment, state of Washington, received praise from the I.G. The esprit de corps was excellent, the camp was neatly kept, the detrainning and entraining were done with dispatch, and "the regiment created a most favorable impression by its action, spirit, equipment and morale." This commendation applied equally to Troop B, 1st Cavalry, Washington. Of the 3d Regiment, Oregon, it is said that they made camp slowly, and in unloading the baggage the company details were not kept

well in hand. Few men were properly shod. Many lame men in consequence were observed in the two days' maneuver, but they grittily stuck to their work. They kept and left a neat camp and were willing, intelligent and energetic. There was no delay in loading the baggage. The regiment created a most favorable impression. Practically the same report was made on the 4th Regiment of the same state. The 2d Regiment, Montana, detrained well and made camp expeditiously, without noise or confusion. Military courtesies were not well observed. Most of the men were well shod. With the exception of Co. H, they left a neat camp. The impression it created was favorable. The 2d Regiment, Idaho, however, caused much confusion in making camp, in poor delivery of baggage. The regimental Q.M. was not present. Previous instruction seemed to have been very poor and drill bad, many officers apparently being unfamiliar with drill regulation and many totally so. Military courtesies were poorly observed. The equipment was poor, and the regiment looked dirty on completion of camp on account of shortage of clothing. The regiment did not create a very favorable impression. There is, however, good material in the command which, under favorable conditions, would permit of better results. The state authorities, rather than the regimental officers, are blamed for the lack of equipment and confusion regarding tentage, much of which was picked up en route by the last two companies to arrive, the others having to wait for it, arriving in camp with none. Probably the 1st Regiment of North Dakota pleased the I.G. the most. After detailing its many points of excellence, he said: "This regiment created a very favorable impression, with little or nothing to criticize." Colonel Febiger says that the lack of drinking among officers and men in all the National Guard regiments was especially commendable.

In the way of sanitary appliances four systems were used: The Conley and McCall latrine incinerators, Reed troughs and open pits with a layer of crude oil and sawdust, fired daily. None of these systems is considered practicable for large commands. The absence of flies, mosquitoes and gnats, usually a great nuisance in that locality, is accounted for by the ideal sanitary arrangements. The Medical Department calls attention to what it says was the unfair effort of one incinerator man to prevent the trial of another patent by sending threatening telegrams to the Chief Q.M. In the Regulars sickness amounted to a little over one per cent, and in the militia to less than one per cent. "The younger medical officers of the National Guard, especially Oregon, Washington and North Dakota," said Lieut. Col. R. G. Ebert, chief surgeon, "showed zeal worthy the highest commendation." Praise also is due to the Hospital Corps organizations of Oregon and Washington which were detailed indiscriminately with the Regulars in all field work. The source of the water supply was American Lake, but, to make sure, Forbes sterilizers to the number of sixty-eight and at a cost of \$7,616 were supplied. Though they gave satisfaction in most instances the care necessary to insure an adequate output of water caused Major A. N. Stark, Med. Corps, chief sanitary inspector, to believe that mechanical appliances in the field are undesirable, no matter how simple. Rather than have the costly incinerators, Major Stark thinks if the Army is to maintain maneuver camps it would be better to sewer the various sites into septic tanks as a permanent system of disposal. The major portion of the solid garbage was disposed of in an incinerator which gave great satisfaction. The singular absence of flies and foul emanations is attributed by the medical sanitary inspector to the extensive use of crude oil, and he thinks it strange that the attention of sanitarians has not been directed to this use of oil.

Major J. E. Baxter, Chief Q.M., made special acknowledgment of the excellent work of Capt. J. W. McAndrew, 3d U.S. Inf., camp Q.M., and Lieut. H. L. Simpson, 3d U.S. Inf.

The portable knockdown field oven did not come up to expectations and it is recommended that its use be confined to permanent camps. Fireless cookers were experimented with. Reports were conflicting, but there seems no doubt that they could be improved. Major McGlachlin, 4th Field Art., reported that it would be better to develop a movable kitchen than to try to perfect the cooker. Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Chief Commissary, speaks highly of the assistance given by Captain Ferguson, Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Sig. Corps, chief signal officer, pays a tribute to the excellent work of Lieut. S. C. McNeill, 4th Cav., and Lieut. P. J. Hennessy, 15th Cav. Lieut. L. H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs., was chief engineer officer, taking the place of Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, who was taken ill. Valuable assistance was given by 1st Sergt. Henry Loinsen, Co. B, 1st Battalion, Engineers; Capt. H. B. Dixon, 12th Cav., chief paymaster; and Capt. R. P. Reeder, Coast Art. Corps, chief ordnance officer, are complimented for efficient work.

GENERAL BLISS ON OUR MORO PROBLEM.

In Springfield, Mass., several months ago was held a meeting in behalf of the freedom of the Filipinos, at which addresses were made by leading representatives of what a few years ago was known as the school of "anti-imperialism." In none of those addresses did it appear that any distinction was made between the liberty to be granted to the Filipino and the liberty to be granted to the other races, such as the Moros. This difference, in the eyes of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., Governor of the Moro Province, seems to be the crux of this whole problem of liberty for the Filipinos, and at the next meeting of the anti-imperialists we should like to see some of their orators grapple with that situation. It is very nice to talk about granting absolute independence to the Filipinos, but such a grant carries with it a similar gift of liberty to the non-Christian tribes, else we should reduce freedom to a religious basis and submit it to religious tests, which would be obnoxious to every lover of liberty. In the Island of Mindanao alone, there are nearly fifty thousand Filipinos of Christian belief, who under United States laws have complete religious liberty. If the Moros had their independence, there is no doubt whatever among those who have studied the actual conditions in Mindanao, that the withdrawal of the American soldiers and the end of American jurisdiction would mean the destruction or the subjugation of the Filipinos by the half million Mohammedan Moros.

It will not do to say that there should be a test applied before this grant of freedom is made. It cannot certainly be a religious test; for the Moros worship one God and they have a prophet who is perhaps as deeply venerated by them as Moses, Elijah, or any of the Christian prophets. To make any other test than religion the basis of determining the feasibility of leaving the Moros in absolute control would be idle, for it is the religious differences which cause and will cause estrangement between the Christians and the non-Christians.

tians. When we look back over the pages of the white men's history and behold all Europe drenched in blood, not for decades only, but for centuries, because of creedal differences in the same religion, we may form some idea of the danger of turning a race of one religion over to the control of a people of another religion, especially in the case of two religions which have been so often at war as Christianity and Mohammedanism.

The Boston school may wink and blink at this fact as much as it chooses; the fact is there, written large in the character of the Moros. General Bliss recognizes it and loses no occasion to bring home to the Filipinos and Moros as well that religious and civil liberty can be had in Mindanao only through perpetuating American power. To Moorfield Storey and others of his belief, we recommend a reading of the oration delivered by General Bliss at the opening in 1907 of the first agricultural fair ever held in Zamboanga, reference to which was made in our issue of Jan. 23, page 584.

We make some extracts from it here not only to illustrate the point of view of one who has given to the subject of these rival races conscientious study and thought, but also to give the American people an idea of the high purpose and philosophic disinterestedness which their Army representative, placed in the important position of governor, is bringing to the consideration of the problems growing out of our assumption of power over the Moros. His words will bear us out in the belief that the question has long since passed the line of our right to control the Moros, and has merged in our duty to protect the Filipinos from the Moros and to teach the latter that they must respect the rights of others.

After referring to the material advancement of the province, to the development of agriculture, and to the spread of education among the natives, General Bliss said: "It should not be necessary to warn my Filipino friends to beware of those among you who preach misleading notions of liberty and independence. Without the protection of a powerful government which guarantees life, security of property and the sanctity of your homes, what hope of liberty and independence have the 50,000 Filipinos in this province against the 450,000 Moros and Pagans?"

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The memorandum which follows shows the action taken by the War Department upon certain recommendations made to the Assistant Secretary of War by the National Militia Board:

1. Details of non-commissioned officers to duty with the militia.

The recommendation of the Board in its general tenor is approved, but difficulties are presented in the matter of payment for quarters, heat, light, medical attendance and traveling expenses. This feature is now under consideration with a view to determining whether such expenses can be properly met from federal appropriations for the militia, and as soon as a decision is reached regulations will be prepared to govern such details.

2. Additional inspection of militia under Act of Jan. 21, 1908.

This recommendation is approved and the Chief of the Militia Division will prepare for the signature of the undersigned the necessary orders to put it into effect.

3. System of correspondence schools for the organized militia.

This recommendation is approved and the Chief of the Militia Division is directed to take the necessary action to make it effective.

4. Issue of horses for militia field artillery to be charged against Federal appropriations for support of militia.

This recommendation is approved. It will be necessary, however, to prescribe regulations to govern such issues and to arrange with the Quartermaster General the necessary details. The Chief of the Militia Division is accordingly instructed to present the subject to the Quartermaster General and prepare, in consultation with him, the necessary regulations.

5. Model militia law for the states.

The Department has already exhaustively presented this matter to the several states and territories and is prepared to furnish advice whenever called upon. The Massachusetts militia law is believed to be an ideal one and should be suggested for enactment whenever calls are made by the militia authorities for information and advice on this subject. It is regarded as unnecessary for the Department to initiate correspondence with the several states and territories, as it is presumed that they have profited by the previous action of the Department by placing upon their statute books satisfactory laws covering the militia.

6. Insignia for qualification in revolver practice course. This matter will be taken up for consideration by the undersigned and as soon as a decision is reached it will be communicated to the Chief of Militia Division for his information and guidance.

7. White gloves as part of clothing allowance. This recommendation is disapproved, as white gloves do not constitute a part of the field service uniform.

8. Proposed issue of housewives.

As housewives are an article of issue by the Subsistence Department, under law and regulations, the proposed issue of them by the Quartermaster's Department is disapproved.

9. Cap and collar insignia for militia indicating first line of national forces.

The views of the Board hereon are approved, with the proviso that the time is not yet ripe for the adoption of such insignia. Whenever a territorial scheme for the combination and training of the Regular Army and the militia in districts is promulgated, will insignia be included in the regulations?

10. Allowance for ammunition cases, bandoleers and clips. This recommendation is under consideration and decision thereon will be communicated as soon as possible.

11. Issue of any kind of military stores under Act of May 27, 1908.

This recommendation is disapproved for the following reasons: The Act of May 27, 1908, provides for the armament and equipment of the militia for field service and the regulations promulgated thereunder are intended to carry out this purpose of the Act. The apportionment to any state or territory under this act is therefore available only for the field equipment of its militia; the issue of ammunition as therein provided, and the accumulation of military stores and supplies sufficient to equip the minimum number of militia prescribed by law and regulations, and when these objects are fully accomplished any balances of such apportionment will be utilized by the Department to meet the needs of the states and territories whose allotments have proved insufficient to accomplish these ends.

12. Use of appropriation under Section 1661 for militia officers engaged in rifle practice instruction.

Paragraphs 212 and 214 of the Militia Regulations provide for payment from this appropriation of the actual traveling and subsistence expenses and the pay of his rank to an officer engaged in acquiring and developing shooting galleries and ranges; authority for the use of this appropriation to this extent being conveyed by Section 2 of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of June 22, 1906. The authority for payment of pay, subsistence and travel expenses of officers and men of the militia is found in Section 14 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, but is restricted therein to participation in field or camp service for instruction. It is believed therefore that there is no authority of law warranting such payments to officers of the organized militia engaged in giving instruction in rifle practice or on continuous duty at rifle ranges. This recommendation is consequently disapproved.

13. Adoption of a definite military policy.

This matter is already under consideration by the General

Staff, but the views of the Board showing its favorable attitude thereon will be conveyed by the undersigned to the Chief of Staff for his information.

14. Additional officers for the Army. The favorable views of the Board in regard to Senate bill 2671 will be conveyed to the Chairman, House Committee on Military Affairs, for his information.

The action of the Department, as stated above, upon the proceedings of the Board will be communicated by the Chief of the Militia Division to the President of the National Militia Board for his information.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Assistant Secretary of War.

In the recommendations noted it was suggested that the wishes of Governors with reference to the arm of the service from which they desired details of non-commissioned officers to be made should be considered and that the details should be made as soon as practicable. It was proposed that the expense of the detail should be charged to the state's allotment. It was recommended that the additional inspectors should be made during a period of field service, whenever an encampment or joint encampment is held, the reports to be published for the benefit of the organized militia. Recommendation nine was as follows: "9. That some form of cap and collar insignia be adopted for the organized militia which shall identify the wearer as a member of the first line of the national forces, and, at the same time, indicate the state subdivision of these forces to which he belongs." The last two recommendations acted upon are as follows:

13. The Board regards the questions of the adoption of a definite military policy for the United States, with particular reference to a complete co-ordination of effort between the Regular Army and the organized militia, and a combined organization of the two branches of the first line of defense, as of very great importance. After exhaustive discussion of the subject, and after hearing addresses thereon by the Chief of Staff and the President of the Army War College, it is unanimously of the opinion that a definite military policy should be adopted and that the sooner such a policy is adopted the better it will be for the country.

14. Senate Bill 2671, which has passed the Senate and is now before the Military Committee of the House, provides for an addition of 612 officers to the Regular Army to partially meet the condition which has arisen out of the necessary detail of 691 officers for various duties away from troops. This bill received serious consideration by the National Guard Association of the United States at its last convention, and there it was unanimously approved. It has the urgent and hearty support of the organized militia of the country. Every effort will be made by the organized militia to secure its passage. This board desires to add its further endorsement, if indorsement be necessary, to this meritorious measure.

TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMY IN CUBA.

"An officer of the Army, Major Henry A. Barber, U.S.A., stationed in Cuba, favors us with the translation of an article on the departure of our troops from Cuba, which appeared in "La Discusion," of Havana, Jan. 20, 1909. "Without noise or pomp," says our Cuban contemporary, "as silently as it has been while stationed here, the contingent of the Army of the United States, called the 'Army of Pacification,' is leaving the island. Two things are apparent, as the result of observation even to those who may give the matter but slight attention. One of these is that the United States has a special way of doing things; and the other is that the American Army admirably adapts itself to the necessities of that special method. There is no other nation which, in the case of a de facto military occupation of a foreign country, such as this, would not have made with its military forces some display of ostentation, making its presence disagreeably apparent, and much less would we find one which would have kept itself so quiet, so in the background, as to pass almost if not completely without notice. And there is no other army, be its abilities, its methods or its military tone what they may, which would have effaced itself so admirably, appearing nothing when in reality it was all, remaining in obscurity instead of clearly standing out against the sun and airing the uniforms and displaying the bravery of the people of arms. Of the American Army it may be said that it has been here two years and no one has noticed it, and that by reason of its not making itself noticeable. The people have forgotten that it was here. And now that it goes, so tranquilly, so self-contained, so silently and so modestly, it is just that we should interest ourselves in it and its presence in our land, and just that we give it the praise it merits. The personnel of the American Army in Cuba, setting aside isolated cases of common crime such as the horrible occurrence of Coloma, and save some easily counted and very isolated cases of a personal nature, has conducted itself admirably: with modesty, order and reserve; without creating the slightest friction; without ever failing in consideration to the indigenous population, and without causing the slightest scandal. We must take into account what in general the troops are in different places, and the peculiar position which the Americans take here, in order to weigh well the scope and significance of this appreciation of the situation which does such great honor to the American soldiers and which we acknowledge with such pleasure.

"As to the officers, well, all that we say in their favor appears little: they have all been gentlemanly, tactful, courteous, lovable. Likewise, those who have discharged special official duties, and those who have remained in localities at the front of their troops, all have behaved with grand tact, and have made themselves loved. Nothing that might be said in favor of the competency, the industry, the discretion, the acumen and the refinement of the American officers who have formed part of the Commission of Consultation, would appear exaggerated. And the same may be said of those who discharged functions and works electoral, of those who equally well served as provincial governors, of those who assumed the delicate functions of civil and military supervisors and of such as have been connected with public administration of the governmental machinery of the country. These officers always maintained the due equilibrium between their duty and courtesy: everywhere they have been acceptable, nowhere have they shown ostentation, everywhere they have made themselves liked by the people. And now that they go, leaving silently and almost unnoticed the Cuban land, they receive from the places where they have been stationed sincere proofs of respect and regard. All rejoice that they go, since this is a sign that the country returns to be its own mistress, yet all regret their going, because there go men of education and courtesy, gentlemanly officers, good friends. In the United States there are many things which change not, as if yet through its organisms circulates the original blood of its founders. One of these things is public opinion. The other is the Army. In the first we have always trusted, and we have still great faith in its rectitude and justice if perchance some day this American public should have to be appealed to or called upon. Grand is the faith and sympathy that the Army inspires in us. With the American military we are assured always of a perfect understanding. So much so that in all that pertains to the military,

even when, in discharging incidentally civil functions, it has figured in actual intervention, we Cubans have not one single complaint to make. In regard to the civil administration, this present intervention may be held different from the first. The Army has been the same, and with the same banner of peace the country and the people bid them farewell. Accept our cordial farewell, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. You came to fulfill military duties and you have fulfilled them with discretion and courtesy in times which were sad ones for Cubans, which times are those in which one more deeply feels consideration."

REPORT OF GOVERNOR MAGOON.

In his annual report Governor Magoon, of the Provisional Government of Cuba, makes a strong appeal for action in the matter of raising the U.S.S. Maine, which has for over ten years been lying in the harbor of Cuba, a menace to shipping entering that harbor and a constant reproach in the eyes of the world to the Government of the United States. Calling attention to the fact that the sunken battleship is a serious and constantly increasing menace to shipping, Governor Magoon says: "Even more important than this obstruction to navigation is the fact that this wreck, although it contains the bodies of sixty-three American seamen, or what is left of them, is apparently abandoned and forgotten by the Government and people of the United States. Thousands of Americans and other thousands of other nationalities annually enter the harbor of Havana, and probably not one omits to express regret and censure for the deplorable spectacle. It has become a national reproach and an international scandal. The neglect to remove the wreck is attributed by many, especially the large Spanish contingent in Cuba, to the fear that its removal will disclose the fallacy of the popular belief that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo or mine instead of an interior explosion. The correspondence on file in the Department of State and the Navy Department at Washington shows that a belief prevails in those departments that it is necessary to secure, by a treaty or otherwise, the consent of the Republic of Cuba to the authorities of the United States entering the harbor of Havana and proceeding with the work of removal. This permission, if necessary, can be easily secured, and the Cuban Government would gladly afford all assistance in its power to accomplish the desired result, not only because of the injury to the harbor facilities, but also because of the promptings of patriotism and sentiment. I earnestly recommend that the United States government take immediate steps to accomplish the removal without further delay.

Governor Magoon lauds the work done by Americans, meeting out of the island receipts current expenditures of government, beside clearing off old indebtedness and providing for the purchase of church property, extirpating yellow fever as an epidemic and providing for sanitation. The Government has done much for the sanitation of cities and towns, and has entered upon a broad plan of public improvements, including road and bridge building, harbor improvements, water works, the erection of courthouses, custom houses, schoolhouses, market houses, slaughterhouses and other municipal works; the construction and repair of charitable, penal and reformatory institutions; has rebuilt and extended the Government telegraph and telephone systems; increased the number of post-offices and improved the mail service; accomplished reforms in the custom house and adopted methods to encourage and promote trade and commerce, and has built up an effective public school system, instruction in English being introduced. The expenditure made by the United States for intervention and the extra cost of the Army of Cuban Pacification maintained amounted on June 30, 1908, to \$5,311,822, and this amount will be materially increased by the cost of withdrawal and distribution of the troops now in Cuba. He says:

"It gives me great pleasure to repeat my acknowledgment of the excellent record made by the United States troops on duty in the island. The Army of Cuban Pacification consists at present of approximately 6,000 officers and men, distributed among twenty-three stations. The discipline and conduct of the Army have been of the highest order. Wherever stationed, officers and men have continued to command the friendship and respect of authorities and citizens. Between the members of the Army of Cuban Pacification and those of the Rural Guard and the Cuban Artillery Corps there has been a gratifying cordiality. While there has been no occasion for calling upon the Army of Cuban Pacification for any military service in connection with this administration, nevertheless it has contributed very materially by its moral force, excellent discipline, and good conduct, to the successful administration of the provisional government. In each of the two target seasons of the American Light Battery and the mountain batteries, a Cuban battery was attached for the march, practice and instruction, taking a regular part in the maneuvers. It is very gratifying that the armed forces of Cuba should have had the opportunity for instruction and practical experience afforded it by the practice marches and maneuvers so successfully carried on by the United States troops.

"Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, has, on the occasion of each of my two visits to the United States, been appointed by the President of the United States, provisional governor of Cuba, and acted in that capacity from Jan. 28 to March 7, 1908, and from Aug. 18 to Sept. 6, 1908.

"The highest praise is due to the entire Army of Cuban Pacification for its efficiency and its influence for peace and good order and I am under special obligation to General Barry for his ever ready cordial co-operation.

"Upon the establishment of the provisional administration, Secretary Taft, as provisional governor, issued a decree providing for the calling of special military courts to try members of the American forces in Cuba accused of offenses in violation of the Cuban penal laws, where not triable under the Articles of War by court-martial as offenses prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the Army or naval service. The exemplary conduct of the American troops is apparent from the circumstance that during the entire provisional administration it has been necessary in but one instance to convene such a provisional court." The case referred to is that of the charge of assassination of two Cuban boatmen by a corporal and two privates in March, 1908, the soldiers being acquitted of the charge.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who is to take station at Zamboanga in command of the Department of Mindanao, is engaged at the War College in Washington in preparing his report as military attaché in Japan, a work that will occupy him for the best part of a month before he takes his departure for the Philippines.

The Japanese premier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of War, in speeches in the Diet at Tokyo on Jan. 25, explained that the reduction in armament was warranted by the improved relations between Japan and the Powers. The leading newspapers of Japan in commenting on the recent anti-Japanese feeling in California said the unfriendliness toward Japan was shown by only a small clique in California, and that the cordial relations established by the visit of the Battleship Fleet could not be affected by the actions of a few Pacific-coast Americans. In line with the editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 23, page 567, is the tone of the special message sent to the California legislature on Jan. 26 by Governor Gillett, calling attention to the attempt of California to lay down a law regarding immigration. "Congress alone," he said, "is vested with authority to pass legislation to stop Japanese immigration." As to the pending laws prohibiting aliens from owning land in California, the Governor says it should apply to all nations alike. He suggests a census be taken to show whether the Japanese are increasing in the state. In his letter to Governor Gillett, President Roosevelt showed that California is needlessly aroused and that the immigration of Japanese to the United States has almost ceased. In the last six months only 2,074 Japanese have arrived in America, while 3,281 have returned to Japan. The President is said to be willing that the alien land law be passed, provided it includes all aliens so as not to wound Japan. It is instructive just now to recall that last summer the California coast people made strong representations to the Washington authorities to retain the Battleship Fleet in the Pacific Ocean. In the face of those appeals the fleet is being brought back to the Atlantic seaboard. Much has been said of the Pacific slope's fear of a Japanese invasion. While this may appear a rather extravagant apprehension, still it may contribute just enough weight to turn the balance away from a calm and dispassionate judgment, which is especially to be desired in the treatment of so delicate a question. That the permanent presence of a large American battleship fleet in the Pacific Ocean would remove this apprehension is beyond doubt, and it is worth while to consider whether this result would not put the Californians in a better frame of mind and make them less ready to suspect the sincerity of the Federal government's sympathy in all matters touching Oriental immigration.

The Standard English Encyclopedia of Ships and Shipping, London, notices, among others, John Ericsson for Monitor achievements; Admirals Farragut and Dewey, Commander Perry for Arctic explorations; Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., who made the highest marks ever recorded at the Royal Naval College, England; Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., Cyrus W. Field, for Atlantic cable pioneering; Charles H. Cramp, Sir Hiram Maxim, the Maine Yankee that became England's greatest automatic gun inventor, and the Connecticut Yankee inventor of the even keel type of submarine torpedoboats, Simon Lake, of whom we are told that "from 1895 to 1898 he continually engaged in submarine work, and his original Argonaut, a thoroughly practical commercial submarine, was the outcome. Since then he has built the Protector and five others of the type and now has a number of much larger submarines under construction for foreign powers. All the boats built by him have fulfilled expectations, and proved themselves sound in working principles, safe in performance and unique in their radical departure from other submarines." Mr. Lake is a member of the Institution of Naval Architects, London, the Technical Society of Shipbuilders, Berlin, Society of Naval and Marine Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Engineers' Club, New York.

At a meeting held in the office of Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, the Washington Aero Club was organized, with the following officers: President, Secretary Truman H. Newberry; first vice-president, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver; second vice-president, Thomas Nelson Page; third vice-president, Representative Butler Ames; corresponding secretary, Dr. Allerton Cushman; recording secretary, Dr. Albert F. Zahm; treasurer, Charles J. Bell; trustees, Alexander Graham Bell, Gen. A. W. Greely, Prof. Willis Moore and John Barrett. The other organizing members are Geo. Squier, Prof. David Fairchild, Lieut. R. B. Creecy, U.S.M.C.; R. M. McClellan, Prof. O. H. Titman, Coast and Geodetic Survey; C. L. Marjatt, Comdr. G. C. Sweet, U.S.N.; C. H. Bromwell, Herbert Parsons, Clarence R. Wilson, Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, U.S.A.; George O. Totten, jr., and Jerome Fancull. Many officers of the Army and Navy have already expressed themselves as anxious to join the club, and these, together with scientific and business men in the city who are interested in the subject, make it likely that the limit of active membership will soon be reached. The President of the United States was elected the first honorary member.

The unofficial reports from the test cruise with the Mississippi to observe the amount of vibration in the steel woven masts indicate that the supposed difficulty is practically negligible. The test was conducted by Naval Constructor Robinson, who returned to the Department early in the week. He found that there was slight vibration in the top of the mast just as there is on the deck of any ocean liner, but, if anything, the motion was appreciably less than on the deck. There was no trouble in using the range finders and the instruments were found to work perfectly. Several shots were fired with a 12-inch gun during the test, while off Key West. The Idaho was not ready to go on the cruise and will start for her test early in the coming week with Assistant Constructor Gleason in charge of the test. The effect of these tests will appear at once in the activity of the Bureau of Construction and Repair to build masts enough to provide the complement for all the cruisers and battleships of the Navy. A large order for the steel tubing used in their construction will be made the subject of an advertisement within a few days. The new type of mast is to have a protective steel plate one inch thick around the top, containing the range finder.

The News Guide of Eagle Pass, Texas, says: "Gen. Albert L. Myer, commander of the military department of Texas, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Samuel Turner Mackall, arrived in Eagle Pass Saturday afternoon, Jan. 9, and was met at the depot by U.S. Consul at C. P. Diaz, Hon. Luther Ellsworth and Mexican Consul at Eagle Pass, Hon. F. de P. Villasaña, and escorted across the river, where General Myer and his aide were the guests of Mr. Ellsworth at the U.S. Consulate.

They were called upon by Lieut. Col. Francisco Vasquez, commander of the Mexican military forces along the Rio Grande, with two other officers, and Dr. Lorenzo Cantu, presidente municipal, who had a lengthy conference with the distinguished American officer, relative to the conditions along the border, which General Myer, on this tour of inspection, found very satisfactory and pleasing. And it is understood that a thorough understanding was arrived at between the military commanders of the two republics represented, the consuls and the civil authorities, which will assure a continuance of the present happy and peaceful conditions now existing on both sides of the river and between the officials of both governments. During General Myer's visit to the border the General stated that he found the pleasant relations existing between the authorities, civil and military, of both republics an assurance, if such was necessary, that no further 'revolutionary' trouble in Mexico would be likely. He was much gratified over the pacific conditions, and complimented the Mexican authorities very highly for the excellent and prompt methods used in ridding the country of trouble makers."

In a speech at the dinner of the alumni of Brown University, held in New York Jan. 27, Col. H. L. Scott, U. S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, criticized the prevailing character of present work in American colleges. "The system is based largely on the German," he said, "without regard for the moral training of the student. This is going too far in the direction of liberality. The German student, as a rule, has had a military training earlier; there is no such training here. The freedom of the German system is for the man whose habits and character already have been formed. The American boy, who has not had such formative training, should have his character formed for him and not be left to his individual caprice. The nation greatly needs a larger leaven of military discipline such as West Point gives, to increase the respect for law and for the duties of citizenship, and I believe the colleges ought to furnish it."

Following the achievements of wireless telegraphy in the recent collision between the steamers Republic and Florida, the Navy Department on Jan. 28 opened bids for locating a wireless tower in Washington for communicating with ships at sea, to the distance of 3,000 miles. At the same time the Department asked for bids for two sets of apparatus to be installed on naval vessels, to be capable of transmitting and receiving messages at all times, seasons, and latitudes, to and from a distance of 1,000 miles, and to receive messages from the Washington station at a distance of 3,000 miles at all times. The bids submitted indicated a lively competition, no less than seven firms submitting proposals. The most satisfactory of these was that of the National Electric Signaling Company of Pittsburgh, which offered to furnish the apparatus and tower for \$182,600.

On Saturday, January 23, a thief stole five bronze campaign medals that were hung in a frame in the corridor of the War Department near the office of the Quartermaster General. For six months this frame of campaign medals, embracing the Merit badge, Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, Congressional, Indian and Civil War badges, had hung in the corridor. The thief carried the frame a hundred feet from where it hung to a water closet and there carefully unpinning three of the badges with their ribbons, and probably hearing someone approaching tore the other two out and left the frame where it was. The War Department furnished the numbers of the badges to the detectives, and there is little chance for the culprit to escape arrest. A former employee of the Department, who had been caught in numerous thefts, was at once suspected, as he was seen around the Department a little while before the theft occurred.

A dispatch to the Navy Department, Jan. 26, from Commander Key, commanding the scout cruiser Salem, stated that he had put in at Charleston, the boilers of the vessel having given out. He reported that they had become salted and a condensing tube had leaked badly. The Salem was on the way to Havana to bring home Governor Magoon and his staff, following the withdrawal of the provisional government of Cuba and the inauguration of President Gomez. Efforts were made to reach the Birmingham by wireless, and have her go to Havana to take Governor Magoon and suite to Knights Key, Fla., where he was to take the train for Washington. The Birmingham put into Mobile Jan. 28. It being impossible for her to reach Havana in time, orders were sent to Rear Admiral Arnold to place either the flagship Maine or the battleship Mississippi, at Havana, at the disposal of Governor Magoon for the sea trip to the railroad terminus at Knights Key.

When the transport Dix makes her next voyage home from the Philippines she will carry 2,500 tons of Batan coal for consumption on the trip. This coal has been in use in inter-island traffic for several months, and is proving economical in comparison with other coals available in that region. Navy engineers say that they cannot make use of it and keep up steam. There are many clinkers in it, and it carries a great deal of sulphur. It will do well for the first three or four hours until the clinkers begin to form, and then it makes necessary a constant cleaning of grates. The officers in charge of the Batan mines report that they are now getting out 900 tons of coal a month, and that the amount is likely to be considerably increased. The cost of Batan coal is about \$3.50 a ton as against about \$6 for Australian coal, so that the saving on slow speed traffic would appear to be considerable.

Ralph D. Paine writes a story of college life in "The Stroke Oar," which the Outing Publishing Company publish and Walter J. Enright illustrates. But the amazing adventures of this stroke oar of a Yale crew also take him far afield, carried off by accident as a stoker aboard a steamer, luckily shifted by a chance collision to the deck of a sailing vessel, and back as stoker on an ocean liner, finally to his college campus and the crew training quarters at New London just in time to stroke the winning crew. The ambition of his captain aboard the sailing ship to train a crew to beat that of a rival vessel, and the stroke oar's work as a stoker, keep him in fine condition. His adventures if astonishing are breezily

told, and his associates ashore and ashore are an amusing lot of sailors and collegians.

"I have read with interest," writes a correspondent at Fort Casey, Wash., "the notice in a recent issue of your paper of the companies making 100 per cent. records at Artillery target practice during 1908. One record of this nature has, however, been overlooked. The 85th Company, Coast Art. Corps, on Nov. 18, 1908, made 100 per cent. hits on a moving target 30 by 60 feet at a mean range of 6,420 yards, the mean longitudinal deviation being 13 1-2 yards. This was fire command practice and the commands were such that the time of the series of four shots was 2 minutes and 28 seconds. The rate of hitting was 1.3 hits per gun per minute. The figure of efficiency of the battery was 38.38, which is believed to be the highest made up to that time."

An important step for securing the much needed rifle range for the National Guard of Greater New York was taken on Jan. 26, when bills were introduced in the state Senate by Senator Rose and Assemblyman McGregor, chairman of the Committees on Military Affairs, approving the selection of 324 acres at Blauvelt, Rockland county, by the State Armory Commission as a field rifle range, to take the place of Creedmoor. The new range when equipped will cost \$300,000. Of this amount \$25,000 already has been appropriated, and the bill carries an additional appropriation of \$275,000.

Despatches from Tayabas Province, in the extreme southwestern part of Luzon, express the opinion that what was believed to have been an outburst of the volcano of Lagnas last week was not an eruption, but merely a great cloudburst over Mount Banahai. The area damaged by the storm is apparently very wide. The Governor of the province reports fields ruined, highways impassable, and bridges destroyed. Detachments of constabulary have been ordered to ascend the mountains to investigate the causes of the disaster. First reports were that an outbreak of the volcano had occurred, with a "giant explosion of water."

Lieut. H. M. Nelly, 20th Inf., head football coach of the West Point eleven, has completed the schedule of games to be played by the Army eleven next fall. Yale is to visit the Point on Oct. 16 and Harvard on Oct. 30. No game with Pennsylvania appears on the list. The official schedule is as follows: Oct. 2, Tufts at West Point; 9, Trinity at West Point; 16, Yale at West Point; 23, Lehigh at West Point; 30, Harvard at West Point. Nov. 6, Springfield Training School at West Point; 13, Villanova at West Point; 20, Washington and Jefferson at West Point; 27, Navy at Philadelphia.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised during the past week for bids on the following buildings: Fort Omaha, one double barrack, one stable, one stable guard and shop building, one gun shed. Fort Leavenworth, one double barrack, one stable, one gun shed, one double stable guard and shop, one wireless telegraph station. Fort Niagara, two double stable lieutenants' quarters. Fort Oglethorpe, one field officers' quarters, one double stable lieutenants' quarters. Madison Barracks, one field officers' quarters, one double stable non-commissioned officers' quarters.

It is not probable that the controversy between Chief Constructor Capps, U.S.N., and Comdr. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., will be allowed to go any further, as the Navy Department are not disposed to take any action in the case. Commander Key held that there was a direct conflict of statement between him and the Chief Constructor which required that one of them should be brought before a court-martial. The statements to which Commander Key objected were contained in the annual report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

We give on page 622 of this issue an interesting table prepared by Capt. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., of Cavalry officers affected by regimental promotion under the system in vogue prior to October, 1890. It shows the grades they would have attained if promotions had always been lineal and by seniority, instead of part lineal and part regimental. We reserve for another week a similar table prepared by Captain Scott, relating to Infantry officers.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the gold medal, first prize, 1908 (gold medal, life membership and \$100) to Major Wilmot E. Ellis, C.A.C., for an essay entitled "What is the cause of the recent falling off in the enlisted strength of the Army and Navy, and what means should be taken to remedy it"; the second prize (silver medal and \$50) has been awarded to Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C., for an essay on the same subject.

The Board of Visitors, U.S. Naval Academy, appointed for 1909, are: Senators J. C. Burrows and Benjamin R. Tillman, Representatives Arthur L. Bates, J. Van Vechten Olcott and Lemuel P. Padgett; civilians, Frank E. Anderson, San Francisco; Capt. J. W. Bostick, New Orleans; Albert T. Fancher, Salamanca, N.Y.; R. St. P. Lowry, Erie, Pa.; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; H. O. Murfee, Marion, Ala.; George A. Sanderson, Chicago.

A board, to consist of Major Carl R. Darnall, Major Frederick F. Russell and Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps, is appointed to meet in Washington to review the proceedings and findings of medical examining boards in the cases of medical officers who have been found by such boards to be disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability contracted in the line of duty.

Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made an admirable speech at the dinner of the Maritime Exchange in New York city Jan. 25, in which he took to task those who knew more about running the Navy from the coming towers of monthly magazines than experienced Navy officers. He advocates that the land critics join the "Peevish Club."

A cable dispatch from Manila announces that a party of armed ladrones looted three warehouses at Laguna Jan. 28, kidnapped 130 persons, including several women, and escaped. The Constabulary are pursuing them.

CADET EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The name of Edgar Allan Poe, written high in the temple of fame, is recorded in the list of cadets entering the Military Academy at West Point. The ill-starred poet entered the institution from the state of Virginia in 1830. His predilection, if he ever had one, for a military service undoubtedly arose from the fact that his father, according to the United Editors' Encyclopedia, was a son of "General Poe, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army," though the official records of that period do not contain the name of a Poe. The encyclopedia erroneously gives the date of the younger Poe's birth as Feb. 19, instead of Jan. 19, 1809. The youthful poet published his first book of poems under the title of *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and other poems* in 1829, and that was the year his foster father, John Allan, a rich merchant, used his influence to obtain for the young man a cadetship at West Point. Poe's habits did not improve on entering the Academy. "He grossly neglected his duties, drank to excess and was finally cashiered on March 6, 1831." Such is the statement of the encyclopedia above quoted. There is a tradition that Poe had not been long in the Academy before his insouciant nature rebelled against the disciplinary restrictions and he asked Mr. Allan that he be permitted to give up his cadetship. This the foster father set his face against, and, so the story goes, the youth determined on a course of conduct that would result in his dismissal, a choice of behavior not wholly out of accord with his natural tendency toward dissipation. The fact that Poe after being expelled from the Academy was received with a warm welcome at Mr. Allan's home would tend to disprove the statement that the guardian opposed the poet's honorable retirement from West Point. Among the members of Poe's class in 1830 were these young men who afterward were more or less prominent: Henry Clay, Gabriel R. Paul, Philip St. George Cooke, George W. Cullum, W. H. Emory, H. W. Wessells, R. S. Ewell, George H. Ringgold, R. B. Marcy, Erasmus D. Keyes, Benjamin S. Roberts, Henry M. Naglee, Andrew A. Humphreys and Humphrey Marshall.

That Poe felt his dismissal was through his own fault and entertained no ill-will toward the institution may be assumed from the fact that in the year he quitted the Academy he published an enlarged collection of his poems, dedicated to the U.S. Corps of Cadets. This honor is reciprocated a century after his birth by the erection of a tablet in Poe's memory at West Point, which is referred to by E. S. Holden, Librarian of the Academy, in the following letter to Capt. Wm. Baird, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the organized militia of Maryland:

"Library U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.
"Jan. 18, 1909.
"My dear Captain Baird: I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the newspaper clippings about Poe. You will be glad to know that we are now erecting a tablet to him in the library which will be up to-morrow, his birthday. It is part only of a memorial doorway, etc., which will cost \$4,250. Of this, we have in hand about \$2,300, and want all friends of the Academy and admirers of Poe to help us. The plan of the memorial is very dignified and appropriate. Yours very truly,
"E. S. HOLDEN, Librarian."

The hundredth anniversary of Poe's birth, which was celebrated on Jan. 19, received the most important memorial consideration in New York city, and at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he was a successful student till dissipation caused him to quit its walls in 1827. In New York a monument in his honor was unveiled in a spot known as Poe Park in the Fordham section of the city. Of all the spirits that ever entered the famous doors of West Point, probably none was more unfitted for a soldier's life than the brooding, melancholy, sensitive Edgar Allan Poe. His was the mind of reflection and meditation, often lightened with flashes of imagination as a dark thundercloud is rent with an electric streak. A soldier's life is one of action, dealing with the real things of human existence. Poe could never have been anything but a life of idealism. He was an intellectual somnambulist, whose characters for poems and tales he brought back from his own shadowy land of dreams.

THE POE MEMORIAL AT WEST POINT.

The Poe memorial tablet which has been recently placed on the wall of the library lobby is oblong in shape, adorned with a wreath of laurel leaves, beyond which is a Grecian border. The following inscription is incised:

"In memory of Edgar Allan Poe, born 1809, died 1849.

"How dark a woe, yet how sublime a hope;
How silent and serene a sea of pride;
How dark an ambition, yet how deep,
How fathomless a capacity for love."

We give below a letter of thanks written by Dr. E. S. Holden, Librarian of the U.S. Military Academy, to the Yale undergraduates who contributed a considerable sum toward the memorial tablet. It was published in the Yale News Jan. 20:

Most visitors to West Point have seen its Memorial Hall, a noble building erected by General Cullum "to be a receptacle of statues, busts, mural tablets and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy." * * * and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession." Any officer who has commanded an army, who has held high position, who has been killed in battle, has his place there of right. There are the portraits of our little family of the Regular Army—that solid nucleus around which all the armies of all our wars have been formed. It is a place for famous soldiers.

Most visitors have also seen the white marble stele erected by the Copley Society of Boston in the entrance hall-way of the library. It is almost the last work of St. Gaudens, and a fitting memorial to Whistler, the artist, who was for several years a cadet, but who failed to graduate because of lack of proficiency in chemistry. "I should have been an officer of the Army," he used to say whimsically. "If silica had been a gas—but it was not. He lived to do great things as an artist, not only in producing immortal works, but in opening quite new paths to his fellow craftsmen.

The elusive, delicate and penetrating charm of his memorial would have pleased the "old cadet," as he calls himself, "whose pride it was to remember his West Point days"; and would have delighted the artist whose eye was ever open for high achievement in art itself.

Whistler and Poe were not of the stuff of which West Pointers are made. They would have been in place at Oxford (which did not keep Shelley however), but we could not keep them here. The University encourages individuality to the utmost, confident that there is a place in civil society for genius, no matter how bizarre it may be. At West Point, and in the Army, we demand as a prime requisite an intelligent conformity to standards set long ago. The commanding officer in war has no time to speculate what the young man on the firing line may be doing now. He must be certain that the young man is doing precisely what the

commander himself would do were he in the young man's place and position. This touch-of-elbow is secured by our methods, and in the military profession it is priceless, indispensable. Poe and Whistler each needed a field for himself and they touched elbows with nobody.

It was not long after the memorial to Whistler was erected that it was felt that another non-graduate, no less famous, no less an opener of new paths, deserved a monument by its side. Edgar Allan Poe made for himself a high place in American literature and that in the face of overwhelming odds. He was a cadet at the Academy in the years 1830 and 1831. It is most fitting, then, that he too should have his place in our poets' corner.

We, of this generation, find it difficult to realize what it implied for a man to strike out an utterly new path in the United States of 1840. The background on which his work was projected was singularly unsympathetic to eccentricity. Conformities of all sorts were demanded. Not to conform was punished by denying daily bread. It is heartbreaking to read of the struggles of Poe to provide mere food and fire for his young and adored wife. It is easy to see where he erred in judgment and in conduct. It is exasperating to remember the obstacles that were wilfully placed in his way, but it is a pleasure, too, to find so many constant friends who stood by him in his darkest hours.

And it is impossible not to be proud of his place in American literature, for he has made new paths and opened new vistas. Poetry is a different thing since he lived, albeit the sum of his contributions is not great. He is a master of the short story. The "detective story" is his invention. As a critic he has transcendent merits, mingled with grave faults.

I must find room for a paragraph describing the man himself as he appeared to his friends:

"I shall never forget the morning when I was summoned to the drawing room to receive him. With his proud and beautiful head erect, his dark eyes flashing with the electric light of feeling and of thought, a peculiar, an inimitable blending of sweetness and hauteur in his expression and manner, he greeted me, calmly, gravely, almost coldly, yet with as marked an earnestness that I could not help being deeply impressed by it. From that moment until his death we were friends; although we met only during the first year of our acquaintance." * * * "It was in his own simple yet poetical home that to me the character of Edgar Poe appeared in its most beautiful light. Playful, affectionate, witty, alternately docile and wayward as a petted child, for his young, gentle, and idolized wife, and for all who came, he had, even in the midst of his most harassing literary duties, a kind word, a pleasant smile, a graceful and courteous attention. At his desk * * * he would sit hour after hour, patient, assiduous, and uncomplaining, tracing, in an exquisitely clear chirography and with almost superhuman swiftness, the lightning thoughts—the rare and radiant fancies—as they flashed through his wonderful and ever-wakeful brain."

By the kindness of Mr. Charles Freer, of Detroit (the first proposer of the memorial to Whistler), and of other friends of the Academy, it has been made possible to begin, at least, to carry out a most satisfactory and dignified plan made for us by Mr. Henry Bacon (who collaborated with St. Gaudens in the Whistler memorial). It is contemplated to mark off the vestibule containing the Whistler stele from the rest of the hallway; to cover its walls with a soft yellow marble; to replace the oak entrance doorway to the library by one of white marble; to set a tablet to Poe over the door, and to make the certain changes.

On January 19, 1909, the hundredth anniversary of Poe's birth, it is expected that the tablet will be put in place. The cost of carrying out the entire project will be \$4,250. The subscriptions so far received amount to \$2,172.79. Each one has come from an admirer of Poe, or from friends of the Academy. We count the students of Yale University in both these categories.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. John D. C. Hoskins, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been retired with the rank of brigadier general, served as a private in the 17th N.Y. State Militia from July 8 to Aug. 13, 1863, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1864. He was graduated June 15, 1868, as a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 1st Infantry. He was transferred to the 3d Artillery in May, 1869; was promoted first lieutenant Dec. 20, 1875; captain, June 7, 1897, and major, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901. He was detailed in the Inspector General's Department July 31, 1903; was promoted lieutenant colonel March 22, 1905, and colonel June 22, 1906. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1874. He is a son of Lieut. Charles Hoskins, class of 1836, killed at Monterey, Mexico, and was born in Missouri Jan. 19, 1846.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Ludlow, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel from Dec. 27, 1908, was born in Pennsylvania April 15, 1854, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as a second lieutenant June 15, 1876, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He reached the grade of captain, 6th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, April 14, 1903, and lieutenant colonel, Jan. 23, 1907. Among other services he took part in suppressing the railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania in 1877, and was on Lieutenant Wheeler's explorations west of the 100th Meridian May 6, 1878, to June 1, 1879. He has served at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics, and also in the Philippines. He is the author of "Elements of Trigonometry," 1888, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1888.

The next retirement in the Army for age will be that of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Q.M. Dept., on Feb. 6, 1909.

Chief Carpenter James Burke, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Jan. 25, was appointed a carpenter in the Navy Aug. 26, 1873, and was commissioned chief carpenter March 3, 1899.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

First Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Lincoln, daughter of Mrs. Willard Hopkins Lincoln, of Fargo, N.D., were married on Jan. 14, 1909, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Jones at Minneapolis, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott are now at home at Fort Lincoln, N.D., after a brief wedding tour.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cavanaugh announce the marriage of their daughter, Ellen, to Capt. R. P. Rifenberck, jr., 15th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1908, at Denver, Colo. They will be at home after Jan. 15 at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Day, of Springfield, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Pauline, to Lieut. Charles Andrew Meals, U.S.A.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Gladys Courvoisier, of Oakland, and Ensign Wilson Eric Madden, of the U.S.S. Buffalo. The romance is said to be another of the many romances which followed the visit of the fleet to San Francisco last May, the couple meeting at one of the many affairs given during fleet week. Their wedding is to be an event of March.

General interest is being taken in Service circles in the engagement recently announced in San Francisco of Miss Bertha Eldredge Smith and Capt. George R. Pillsbury, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. When Miss Smith returned a week ago from abroad with her two sisters, Mrs. Philip Van Horn Lansdale and Miss Helen Smith, there

was no suspicion that she had left her heart behind her, and the news of her engagement to Captain Pillsbury, now stationed at West Point, therefore, came as a decided surprise. It is probable that the wedding will take place in the spring.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Converse announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Shelby Converse, to Mr. Huntington Wolcott Jackson, of Washington. Miss Converse has just returned from a visit of several months in Europe and, like her sisters, she was educated principally in Europe and is highly accomplished. She is one of the best riders among the women in military circles in Washington. Mr. Jackson is a son of the late John P. Jackson, a noted lawyer of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Metropolitan, University and Chevy Chase clubs. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter N. Murray announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Helen, to Lieut. Charles Winslow Elliott, 6th Inf., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in June.

Mrs. Harriett Smith Lester and Dr. Charles Allen Betts, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., were married at the bride's home, 5216 Twelfth avenue, Northeast, Seattle, Wash., Dec. 12, 1908, by Rev. G. Clement King, of All Saints' Episcopal Church. The immediate relatives were the only guests. Mrs. A. D. Galbraith, of Butte, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor and Mr. C. M. Pettel was best man. Mrs. Betts is a one-time resident of St. Paul, but for some time has made her home with her mother, Mrs. Jane Passmore Smith, in Seattle. Dr. Betts is known in Seattle from his official relations with the medical department of the National Guard. He very recently was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army and is now stationed at Fort Lawton, where they will receive friends after Feb. 1. Dr. Betts was graduated from the Army Medical School with last year's class.

Mrs. Holt W. Page, of Norfolk, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Harriett Jackson, to Midshipman Louis Henry Maxfield, U.S.N., of St. Paul, Minn., the marriage to take place in the early spring. Miss Page comes of a distinguished naval lineage, her paternal grandfather being the late Comdr. Hugh Nelson Page, of the United States and Confederate navies, who was with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. Her maternal grandfather was the late Commodore Marshall Parks. Midshipman Maxfield is attached to the U.S.S. Illinois, which is with the Atlantic Fleet on its homeward voyage.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine Isabella Bruce, to Capt. Edward Warner Banker, U.S.M.C.

The wedding of Lieut. Thomas Caldwell Turner, U.S. M.C., and Miss Ethel Hartman, niece of Judge W. B. Cope, of San Francisco, Cal., will take place at the home of her uncle the second week in February. Miss Hartman has long been popular in San Francisco society and her marriage will be one of the social events of the winter. Lieutenant Turner is well known in Navy circles.

The engagement is announced from San Francisco of Asst. Paymr. Eugene Hale Douglas, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude Russell, of Oakland. Miss Russell was a member of Mrs. Shorb Buck's dancing club and has been popular in Army and Navy circles. There are no plans yet for the marriage of Miss Russell and Paymaster Douglas, who is at present in Honolulu with the U.S.S. Buffalo. The announcement of the engagement was made at a dinner party given by Mr. Douglas to a number of the officers of the local Marine Corps and their wives. Miss Russell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, of Oakland. Her sister, Margaret Barry, is a well known dramatic reader.

RECENT DEATHS.

John E. Hammon, a highly respected former enlisted man of the Army who served in the memorable campaigns against the Indians in the 'seventies, died at Sturgis, S.D., Jan. 20, 1909. The deceased enlisted in the U.S. 7th Cavalry, Troop G, in 1872, serving as a private and later as a non-commissioned officer until 1879, when he was discharged to take the position of wagonmaster and then packmaster at Fort Meade, serving in that capacity faithfully. He took part in the campaign against Crazy Horse in 1876, and also in other expeditions. For a short period he left the Service and entered into a business partnership with John Vener in Sturgis. In 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Mr. Hammon received a commission as captain with Grigsby's roughriders and later on served in Cuba as packmaster after the war was over. At the funeral services, in charge of the I.O.O.F., many turned out to pay their last respects to the deceased, including many officers and soldiers from Fort Meade. Beside the large number of friends and citizens attending the last rites, the following fraternal orders attended in a body: I.O.O.F., A.F. & A.M., A.O. U.W. and F.O.E.; also the various companies of the Sturgis fire department. Mr. Hammon is survived by his wife and six children.

Mr. James F. McGowan, brother of Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1909.

Captain of Engineers Charles H. Foote, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired, died Jan. 26, 1909, at his home, 1903 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa., after an illness of several months. Captain Foote was a graduate of the Central High School. He entered the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service as an assistant engineer July 12, 1878. He was a member of the Pennsylvania militia and served in the 124th Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil War. He was a commander of Admiral DuPont Post, No. 24, G.A.R., and a member of the Philadelphia Council, No. 293, Loyal Americans. Captain Foote is survived by a widow, two sons, Charles H. Foote, jr., of the Philadelphia Water Bureau, and James G. Foote, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Ware and Miss Anna Foote.

Mr. Hugh P. Guyer, father of Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th U.S. Inf., died at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 25.

Oliver T. Lyon, who died on Jan. 20, 1909, at Sherman, Tex., was first lieutenant, 2d Eastern Shore Maryland, during the Civil War and father of Cecil A. Lyon, colonel, 4th Texas Infantry, and Dupont B. Lyon, late first lieutenant, 16th U.S. Infantry.

Mr. William H. Barton, who entered the Navy Sept. 22, 1856, as an acting midshipman, and who resigned June 17, 1867, while holding the rank of lieutenant commander, died at Cambridge, Md., Jan. 27, 1909. He served first on the Seminole on the coast of Brazil. He took part in the Charleston blockade, being transferred to Fort Monroe and the Potomac River. Ordered to the Wyoming, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama and served on the South Pacific coast. The vessel was ordered to Japan and China, and reached Japan in time to resent the attack on the American steamer *Pembroke*. He served

in the West Gulf Squadron and next on the Tuscarora, which conveyed the monitor Monadnock from Fort Monroe to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan. The officers of the vessels were entertained at Valparaiso and there Mr. Barton met his first wife, Miss Louise Brown, the daughter of a wealthy New York contractor who had married a Spanish lady and settled in Chile. Mrs. Barton died in 1874, and a few years later he married Miss Jane White.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Nancy Virginia, was born to the wife of Midshipman Bruce R. Ware, jr., U.S.N., on Jan. 6, 1909, at Baltimore, Md.

Major C. L. Beckurts, U.S.A., spent a few days at the Hotel Wolcott in New York city on his way to a special detail in Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Ralph L. Shepperd, U.S.M.C., who has been spending the past two years in Cuba, has arrived at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C., where he will be stationed for duty.

Among those present at a dinner given by Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, were Comdr. R. T. Mulligan and Mrs. Mulligan, Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Griffin, and Gen. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A.

Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells on Jan. 25 celebrated at Washington, D.C., at a small ten the tenth anniversary of their wedding. So many flowers were sent the couple that their apartment at the Westmoreland was transformed into a huge bouquet.

President-elect and Mrs. Taft and party, including a small staff of prominent civil engineers selected to inspect with the President-elect the Isthmian Canal, sailed from Charleston, S.C., Jan. 26, on the North Carolina for Panama. The party will reach New Orleans on the return trip on Feb. 13. The Montana, which sailed with the North Carolina, also carried some of the party.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., entertained a company at breakfast at their country home, Highwood, near Washington, D.C., Jan. 24. The guests were the Swedish minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz, the Danish Minister and Countess von Moltke, the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Carter, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich and Senator and Mrs. Jonathan Bourne. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin left Jan. 25 for Florida, to remain until March 1.

"Tall and erect, Major Jacob F. Munson, U.S.A., on a visit with his son, Earl Munson, of the operating department of the Pennsy, does not look his seventy-six years by a score," says the Cleveland, O., Leader of Jan. 26. "His voice is as full and his eye as bright as that of most men many years his junior, and his walk is that of the man trained to march. Major Munson went into the civil war as a private soldier in the 83d New York Volunteer Infantry, and won his shoulder straps in the same regiment, along with a brevet as captain for gallantry in action. For thirty years he served in the Regular establishment, retiring in '96 for age. In the 6th Infantry they never tired of telling of Major Munson's record, made during years of Indian fighting on the plains, and the youngsters, for whom no such opportunity is left, do the next best thing by keeping posted on the achievements of their seniors."

Miss Hilda Ward, daughter of Capt. Aaron Ward, U. S.N., is an expert operator of motor boat engines, and has demonstrated the entire practicability of a woman's operating gasoline motors in all their intricacies. She tells how and why a woman should master the art in a little 16mo book, entitled "The Girl and the Motor." Miss Ward lives in Roslyn, or thereabouts, and finds the waters of Long Island Sound a most delightful recreation ground in the season for aquatic sport. She also loves to go fishing, and can pull a good oar. She began her experience with engines in a 12-foot motor boat, and after a number of setbacks finally became an expert. She also learned to run a motor car, and became mistress of the mechanism of both it and the boat. The book demonstrates the fact that any level-headed young woman can easily learn to operate a motor boat, or a motor car, and Miss Ward tells her story in a spirited and convincing fashion.

"If the sailors of our returning Atlantic Fleet visit Syracuse, in Italy," says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, "on the face of a rock close by the entrance to the most astonishing catcomb system known in Europe, the American sailors will see these lines: 'William K. Nicholson, Midshipman in the Navy of the United States of America, who was cut off from society in the bloom of life and health, on the 18th day of September, 1804, and in the year of his life the eighteenth.' At the time mentioned in the record, 1804, various war vessels of the United States, under Decatur and countless other daring worthies, were demonstrating against the African despots in Algiers, Tunis and the scattering islands of the Mediterranean. The curious student, however, will seek in vain through the literature devoted to the United States Navy for any information concerning the circumstances which brought about the burial of this young patriot in the far-off Sicilian lands. Nicholson is not a name unassociated with patriotism in the armies and navies of this country. Possibly Col. John P. Nicholson, who is a compendium on all things military, can come to the rescue and impart the story of this lad, buried far from home, with his little drama of perhaps love, perhaps tragedy, buried under the clambering vines of Latomia."

The patrons at the Horse Show at Denver, Colo., Jan. 19, 1909, were treated to a heretofore unusual exhibit of a class of saddle horses, in Class No. 28, Army Horses. This class consisted of horses owned and ridden by officers of the Regular Army in actual service, and is a class entirely distinct and separate in itself. "The riders," says the Denver Republican, "wore the field or service uniform of the Regular Army; they were a clean-cut and well set-up class of men and gave evidence of good horsemanship. It is to be hoped that all future Horse Shows in Denver will include a class of this kind; it assists in bringing the officers of the Regular Service stationed in our midst, and about whom as a general rule very little is known, into closer and more pleasant relations with the citizens of Denver. Among the animals exhibited were the following, viz.: 'Grev Bull,' ridden by Lieutenant Gaudet, A.D.C.; 'Black Slipper,' by Lieutenant Boschen, A.D.C.; 'Longmont,' by Lieutenant Colonel Vinson; 'Nim Hearn,' by Lieutenant Colonel La Garde; 'Don,' by Major Ruthers; 'Diana,' by Captain Williams. Among those noticed in the boxes at the Horse Show were the following: Gen. and Mrs. Earl D. Thomas, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. La Garde, Major Hirst, Lieutenant Colonel Vinson, Lieutenant Gaudet, A.D.C.; Major and Mrs. Morton, Col. and Mrs. Pope, Lieutenant Boschen, A.D.C.; Major Ruthers, Col. and Mrs. Andrews and the Misses Andrews; Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, and others.

Brig. Gen. David H. Brush, U.S.A., will sail from San Francisco Feb. 5 for Manila for duty.

A son, Hanson Briscoe Black, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Hanson B. Black, at Valdez, Alaska, Dec. 23, 1908.

Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired will contribute a series of articles to Table Talk, entitled "Table Talk at Sea." The first article appearing in the February, 1909, number.

Pay Dir. Luther G. Billings, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Billings sailed from New York Jan. 21 on the Cunarder Campania for the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria and Fiume.

Mrs. Rivers, wife of Capt. W. C. Rivers, 1st U.S. Cav., does not return to Manila on the Feb. 5 transport with the Captain, but remains a few months longer in the United States, and will visit relatives at Roanoke, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, entertained beautifully at dinner Saturday evening, Jan. 23, for Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Lieut. Wm. Tidball and Lieutenant Peace, of Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., have issued invitations to ceremonies to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on Friday, Feb. 12, at the American Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., who has been ill with typhoid fever in the Sarah Seigle Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for the past four months, has been granted three months' sick leave. He will spend part of his leave at his home in Athens, Ga.

To the memory of the late Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., a window will be dedicated in Emanuel Episcopal Church, Wakefield, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 31, at 3:45 p.m. Train leaves North Station at 3 o'clock. The friends of Gen. and Mrs. Rice are invited to the service.

A farewell hop was given at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Thursday night, Jan. 14, the function being in charge of Chaplain Rice, of the Infantry, and Chaplain Waring, of the Cavalry, for the departing members of the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps. Farewell balls will follow weekly for each unit. The prize awarding committee gave out the various ornaments and devices as prizes.

Several officers of the Army and the Navy have arranged to give a St. Valentine german at the Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., Feb. 10. On the committee are Capt. G. T. Summerlin, U.S.A.; Major William E. Horton, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. W. Osterhaus, U.S.N.; Capt. F. W. Sladen, U.S.A.; Capt. L. Mason Gulick, U.S.N.; Lieut. Percy W. Foote, U.S.N. The dance will be given with valentine figures and favors.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Manning Irwin entertained young people at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, their party including Miss Newberry, Miss Joanna Schroeder, Miss Murray, Miss Carolyn Murray, Miss Alice Downing, Miss Irwin, Lieut. Semmes Read, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Rowcliff, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Gilmer, U.S.N.; Dr. Dykes, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Doherty, U.S.N.; Capt. Dean Tilford, U.S.A., and Mr. Neems.

From San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19, a correspondent writes: "Mrs. Amos H. Martin, wife of Captain Martin, 14th Inf., was one of the most beautiful women seen at the Greenway ball in San Francisco. She was gowned in a pale pink, velvet gown, with diamond ornaments. Several affairs have been planned this week in honor of Mrs. Martin, and her friends are hoping she will stay here until Captain Martin returns from the Islands."

Capt. Worth G. Ross, commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, attended the banquet of the Maritime Association in New York Jan. 23, and was one of the speakers. Lieut. A. H. Scully, of the revenue cutter Snohomish, on her way from Baltimore to Puget Sound, Wash., was taken ill on the voyage, and was landed at Barbados. Lieutenant Scully has recovered from his illness and has returned to Baltimore. He will be assigned to other duties.

Army and Navy arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Jan. 27, were as follows: Major E. M. Blake, U.S.A., Mrs. Blake and the Misses Blake; Gen. W. M. Graham; Major E. H. Browne and Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, U.S.A.; Col. J. G. D. Knight, U.S.A., and Mrs. Knight; Civil Engr. R. M. Warfield, U.S.N.; Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., U.S.A.; Capt. A. S. Morgan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morgan; Lieut. R. H. Silliman and Lieut. P. H. Worcester, U.S.A.

Mrs. Henry Romeyn was hostess Monday, Jan. 25, at a luncheon bridge party in Washington, D.C., complimentary to Miss Kibbee, of Louderville, N.Y., who has been her house guest. Among those who were present were Miss Frances Kibbee, Mrs. Charles Lawrence Adams, Mrs. George P. Vest, Mrs. Wm. Harrison, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Miss Rose I. Greely, Miss Marcy Curtain, Mrs. Orra Moore, Miss J. Wheeler, Mrs. John Stotsenburg, Mrs. Hempstead and Mrs. Mallory.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, has purchased from Miss Virginia Taylor Wise, of Baltimore, Md., the sword worn by Gen. George Washington when he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, in Annapolis in 1783. Mr. Morgan will, in due time, it is understood, present the historic relic to the Mount Vernon Association, to be permanently kept at General Washington's old home on the banks of the Potomac. The sword is a rapier, having a silver filigree handle and guard, with a sword knot to correspond attached. There is a sheepskin or white parchment scabbard, silver mounted, supported by a green ribbon belt.

Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Irwin, U.S.N., were the hosts at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Annie Irwin. Their guests included Miss Cary Newberry, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Miss Joanna Schroeder, daughter of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N.; Miss Murray and Miss Caroline Murray, daughters of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Miss Alys Downing, Lieut. Semmes Read, U.S.N., Mr. Neems, Capt. Dean Tilford, U.S.A., Lieut. Stephen Doherty, U.S.N., Dr. Dykes, U.S.N., Lieut. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., was among the guests at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Arctic Club at New York city Jan. 24 and was elected its president. He spoke very interestingly of his experience in the voyage to rescue the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, and his successful expedition to the Arctic, where he rescued the Greely party. At the table with Rear Admiral Schley were three of the rescued men, Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard, U.S.A.; Henry Biederbeck and Francis Long. The others of the five living survivors of the Greely party are Connell and Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., himself. There was also present Med. Insp. Edward H. Green, U. S.N., who was one of Admiral Schley's surgeons on the relief expedition.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. L. C. Co-vell, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 19.

A son was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service at Newbern, N.C., Jan. 18, 1909.

A son, Burrell C. Allen, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Burrell C. Allen, U.S.N., on Jan. 28, 1909, at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Henry Charles Dinger, wife of Lieutenant Dinger, U.S.N., will receive Feb. 4 at her home on Q street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Webb, wife of Dr. Walter D. Webb, U.S.A., and Mrs. McKeever sail for Europe Feb. 3 on the White Star steamer Adriatic.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene has been invited to review the 71st N.Y. in its armory, New York city, on the night of Friday, Feb. 5.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, made a successful ascent in a military airship from Tegel, Germany, Jan. 23.

A son, William Henry Chambers, jr., was born to the wife of Dental Surg. Henry Chambers, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1909.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ryden, of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., are spending a month in Washington, D.C.

Miss Janet Wood, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Insp. Gen's. Dept., and Mrs. Wood, is the guest of friends at Fort Leavenworth for the next few weeks.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was a guest at the alumni dinner of the City College of New York at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Jan. 23. He spoke on "The United States and the Philippines."

Mrs. Boyd, the wife of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., has sent out invitations for a dance at Rauscher's in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, in honor of her daughter, Miss Alice Boyd.

Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, with Mrs. Tompkins and their daughter, Margaret, is visiting the parents of Mrs. Tompkins, Gen. and Mrs. G. S. Grimes, 1829 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C.

Miss Angenett Ames, daughter of Med. Insp. Howard E. Ames, U.S.N., formerly of Washington, has returned to her home at the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., after spending several weeks with friends in New York.

After an illness of several weeks Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th U.S. Inf., was operated upon Jan. 20, 1909, at the Army General Hospital in Washington. It will be a month or six weeks before he can hope to be about.

Miss Sally Garlington, daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest Garlington, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful tea on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26, in honor of her house guests, the Misses Byrne, daughters of Col. Charles B. Byrne, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of Governors Island, N.Y.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Chaplain Joseph Casey, of the 1st U.S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to take effect at once. Chaplain Casey is a member of the Catholic Church, and was appointed to the Army from Missouri in April, 1905.

Lieut. Charles F. Nash, U.S. Revenue Service, and Mrs. Nash left Alexandria, Va., Jan. 23, for San Francisco, Cal., Lieutenant Nash having been detached from duty in charge of harbor boats at New York, N.Y., and assigned to duty on the revenue cutter Bear, at San Francisco.

Naval Constr. H. A. Evans, U.S.N., in the January Sunset Magazine, writing of the "Defense of the Pacific," describes the Mare Island Navy Yard, its future and the importance of its great strategic value for the West coast. This is the sixth of a series of articles on naval affairs by Constructor Evans.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey entertained at dinner for the Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright on Saturday. Invited to meet them were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Young, Admiral and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, Major and Mrs. Edie, Gen. and Mrs. Johnston, Major Richardson and Mrs. Thomas. The table was decorated with pink roses and smilax and the place cards were attached to corsage bouquets and boutonnières of violets.

Miss Esther Denny, the daughter of Col. Frank S. Denny, U.S.M.C., was the hostess at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 26, in honor of Miss Elizabeth McCawley, of Philadelphia, the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C. Her other guests included Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Martha Bacon, Miss Cary Newberry, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Carolyn Murray, daughter of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at the First Parish Church of Plymouth, Mass., talked on the Philippines. Lantern slides, descriptive of the Moros of the Department of Mindanao, and the natives thereof, were used. The lecture outlined the invasions of the Philippine Islands by the Chinese, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch, English, Germans, Americans, etc. General Reade was the guest of Mr. Arthur Lord, of Plymouth-Boston, during his stay in Plymouth. The 23d Regiment of U.S. Infantry was not forgotten by the lecturer.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Army and Navy League was held in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 21. Mrs. Sternberg, the wife of Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., retired, was elected president; Mrs. Bradford, the wife of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Buckingham, the widow of the late Comdr. Benjamin F. Buckingham, U.S.N., were elected vice-presidents; Mrs. White, the wife of Comdr. William W. White, U.S.N., was elected secretary, and Miss Louie Williamson, the daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., was elected treasurer. These officers were elected for a term of office of two years.

Lieut. G. A. Taylor, Coast Art. Corps, U.S. Army recruiting officer in Denver, Colo., says: "The new recruiting posters have met with great success in Denver. I have heard many favorable comments upon them. In going about the city inspecting them, I am of the opinion that they compare very favorably with the many other advertisements about the city. I frequently see pedestrians stop and take a closer look at them. In the first month, December, in which the posters were used we had a total of sixty-five accepted applicants, of whom twenty-five had been influenced by the new posters against eleven not out of forty-six in November, and the posters were not put up until Dec. 7. The artistic work was done under the supervision of Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Artillery, recruiting officer, New York city, by a well known artist, Michael Whelan. We have in Denver ten of the large pictures of the tropical scenes and fifteen of the smaller illustrative of life at a Coast Artillery post, all of them placed and kept in shape by the Curran Bill Posting Company."

Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Langdon and Mrs. Langdon's son, Edward Lempke Moale, have returned to Fort Leavenworth after spending the holidays in New York and Washington.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. David J. Jordan, son of Col. William H. Jordan, U.S.A., retired, at Portland, Ore., Jan. 10, 1909.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, in honor of the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Young entertained at dinner at Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, and among those present were Gen. William P. Duval and wife; Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and wife; Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A.; Major John T. Knight, U.S.A.

A dinner was given by the Army and Navy Club of New York on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 28, to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N.; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.Y. N.G.; and Capt. J. W. Miller, Naval Militia. Each of these, in response to a happy introduction by the president of the club, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, spoke on behalf of the organization represented by him. They were followed by Col. R. M. Thompson, late U.S.N., who urged the claims of the Navy upon public consideration. Among others present were Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N.; Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.; David L. Brainard, U.S.A.; Col. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A.; Col. Robt. L. Howze, Col. A. L. Smith, U.S.A.; Col. Daniel F. Appleton, Col. C. E. Lydecker; Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, George W. Wingate and Nicholas Day; Colonels Schuyler, Crosby, Emerson, McMillan and Guilford Hurry; Major Oliver B. Bridgman, and other members of the club, sufficient to crowd the two principal rooms of the club, to which all present, except the invited guests, belonged.

FINALITY OF TREASURY SETTLEMENTS.

The Court of Claims in the case of James Blazek vs. The United States, decided Jan. 18, held that the accounting officers of the Treasury have the power to reopen cases in which erroneous settlements have been made in disregard of the decisions of the courts, and to review their former decisions. The power has long been exercised to reopen such settlements wherever errors have been made to the prejudice of the government. Some question has been made, however, as to whether the power existed where the error had been made against a claimant or other person having an account against the government.

Mr. George A. King, in his brief, argued that the case was governed by the provisions of the Sundry Civil Act of March 4, 1907, which provides: "That in all cases hereafter so certified the said accounting officers shall, in stating balances, follow the decisions of the United States Supreme Court or of the Court of Claims of the United States after the time for appeal has expired, if no appeal be taken, without regard to former settlements or adjudications by their predecessors."

The decision of the Court of Claims sustains the power, whether exercised in favor of or against the government, and gives judgment in favor of the soldier. The case involved was the claim of a private in the volunteer service in the suppression of the Philippine Insurrection. He applied to the Auditor for the War Department, but his claim was rejected. Subsequently the Court of Claims held favorably to claims of the class to which he belonged and he applied for a resettlement of his case in accordance with the decision of the Court of Claims. This, the court holds, may legally and properly be done, and adjudges accordingly.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPINIONS.

In the case of a Hospital Corps man recently arrested at Cleveland for desertion for the third time, an opinion has been rendered by the J.A. General that the two years' interval required by the statute of limitations should begin to run after the man has served his terms of imprisonment and then upon his release has made up the time he was absent in desertion. In the case in question the man is held not to be immune and will be tried for his crime.

The Judge Advocate General, having the question before him as to whether or not the care of a transport employee may be charged to the appropriation for the Medical Department of the Army in the case of a man who fell sick while the transport Seward was being repaired at Shanghai, holds that this is a proper charge upon that appropriation.

First Lieut. Edward L. Rains, 20th Inf., while in charge of the recruiting service at Providence, R.I., borrowed of Miss Annie Donnelly, who has the contract there of providing meals for recruits, the government check amounting to \$85.25, which was sent her for feeding recruits during the month of September last. She endorsed the check and loaned it to the officer, who soon disappeared and will in due time be dropped from the rolls as a deserter. Miss Donnelly, womanlike, later asked the War Department to make good the check. The Judge Advocate General has furnished the reply that the check having been received and endorsed over to Rains, the obligation of the government has been satisfied and Miss Donnelly must look to Rains for payment of her loan.

The Judge Advocate General decides that the claim of a retired officer for the cost of packing and crating his furniture, household goods and books on being relieved from duty as military instructor at a college, is a proper one to be paid out of the appropriation for the transportation of the Army. While the retired officer on duty with a college is entitled to active pay, but not to allowances, the cost of packing and crating household goods and books is classed with mileage, neither of which are held to be allowances.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Special Course C, Small Arms Firing Regulations.—Inquiry was made whether the requirements for the above have been changed. The party was informed that the Department will make no change therein prior to completion of target practice for 1909.

Proposed militia code of state of Indiana.—The Adjutant General of state requests that certain portions of above (enclosed) be examined, and information supplied as to whether they are correct. It was held that the questions involved should be determined by legal advisers of the Governor, and that requirements of the War Department as to organization of militia are clearly set forth in Article II of the War Department Regulations gov-

erning same; but a few criticisms made as to wording of sections sent.

Bill contracted by officer while on foreign duty for physical examination and hire of horse during riding test.—A bill for the above was submitted to this office. It was held that while General Orders 79, W.D., 1908, does not apply to officers on duty in foreign countries, in view of the fact that this officer took the test in good faith, payment of expenses in connection therewith is authorized.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL MATCH.

Since the action of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice is making such sweeping changes in the conditions for the national match, the rifle world has been earnestly discussing the probable effect the changes made will have in this event. Heretofore there have been six prizes, which went to the six leading teams, but this year the National Board, with the approval of the Secretary of War, has decided to change the rules so as to make three great contests in one. For this purpose the teams will be divided into three divisions on their record at Camp Perry last year. In the first division will come the U.S. Infantry, U.S. Navy, U.S. Cavalry, U.S. Marine Corps, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Naval Academy, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Washington, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Maine and Ohio. In the second division will be Oklahoma, New Hampshire, Colorado, California, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan West Virginia and Kentucky. The third division will include Wyoming, Connecticut, Georgia, Rhode Island, Arizona, Alabama, South Carolina, Nebraska, Tennessee, Delaware, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, and the remaining states and territories which were not represented last year.

The prize for the first division will be the national trophy, for the second division will be the Hilton trophy and for the third will be the Soldier of Marathon, in addition to which there will be three or four money prizes in each division. All teams will be eligible to win the National trophy, but only the teams in the second and third divisions will be eligible to win the Hilton trophy, while none but teams in the third division can win the Soldier of Marathon. The same rule will probably be applied to the money prizes so that the teams in the third division can compete for any of the prizes offered, those in the second division will be restricted to the prizes for the second and first divisions, while the teams in the first division will be eligible for only the prizes in that division. If the plans laid down are carried through there will be about \$4,300 in prize money for this match, the prizes being graded downward so that the highest prizes for the second and third divisions will be slightly less than the lowest prize for the first and second divisions respectively. The prize money last year amounted to only \$875. In addition the members of the winning teams will receive appropriate medals.

The officers who have in charge the plans for the construction of the Army and Navy Club building in Manila have sent out to the two Services a circular giving full information of what is proposed, and giving a handsome view in perspective of the building and the plans. The building is to be in the Mission style and will be placed on a fine site on the Luneta extension, which has 340 feet front by 300 feet depth. The clubhouse will be in the shape of the letter H, with a front of 200 feet on Calle San Luis, and a depth of 130 feet. The wings will be three stories high, connected by a main building two stories high. There will be from fifty to sixty sleeping rooms and the usual dining rooms, libraries, waiting room, reading room, billiard room, lounge room, card room, ladies' dining and waiting rooms, with ample porches on every side of the structure and all the desired conveniences of life under Philippine conditions. In the grounds there will be ample room for tennis courts and outdoor sports. The new building is to be completed Jan. 1, 1910, and will cost pesos 300,000. On Aug. 1 the club had a net cash balance on hand of pesos 156,428. The building and finance committee having the project in charge consists of Major William Tuthery, Major G. P. Howell, Major W. G. Powell, Paymaster W. B. Izard, Major W. H. Anderson, Capt. Thomas Franklin and Major M. L. Walker.

As the result of conferences with rice experts and the Department of Agriculture, "Japan style," instead of that of "Honduras style" hitherto purchased, is to be called for in the specifications to be issued by the supplies bureau of the Navy Department in connection with the annual supply of rice.—The change means a considerable saving of public funds without reducing the nutritive quality of the rice.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Jan. 27, 1909.

Major and Mrs. O. L. Straub, of Fort Strong, are giving a series of dinner parties to entertain all the newcomers in the harbor. Among the first was the one given Tuesday evening for Major and Mrs. William C. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Guilmet, of Boston. The color scheme was green. The next was for the brides of the harbor, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, of Fort Revere, and Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, of Fort Andrews. This dinner was on Tuesday evening, the 26th. Tuesday evening, the 19th, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Fort Strong, entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, of Fort Revere.

Wednesday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long, of Fort Revere, gave a delightful dinner party, the guests being Major and Mrs. William C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie and Lieutenant Lyon.

Thursday night, Dr. Dolan, Superintendent of the City Institution at Fort Strong, entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Strong at dinner. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen gave an informal dinner and theater party in town, Saturday night, for Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Fort Andrews, gave a small bridge luncheon on Tuesday, the 26th, for Mrs. William Forse, Mrs. Francis Lomax, and Mrs. S. S. Stevens. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Banks, entertained beautifully at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Patterson, Saturday evening, the 26th. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis and Major and Mrs. O. L. Straub.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens and Lieut. Allen Kimberly entertained Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Hinkle at dinner, the evening of their return to Fort Warren from leave, Jan. 26. Mr. H. S. Parker, of Boston, was the guest at lunch of Lieutenant Kimberly on Tuesday. Mrs. William Forse had an informal bridge

of one table Wednesday evening for Mrs. Samuel Allen, Miss Ethel Allen and Mrs. S. S. Stevens, while the officers were in town at the "smoke-take" of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Monday, the 25th, Mrs. Allen was at home to all the ladies of Fort Warren, who brought their sewing. Afternoon tea was served.

Miss Ethel Allen spent Saturday and Sunday at Fort Banks as the guest of Miss Patterson, and both young ladies attended the Saturday night hop at the navy yard. On Monday, Miss Long, of Fort Revere, entertained Miss Ethel Allen at luncheon.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Jan. 22, 1909.

The last practice march, although rather cool, was the most interesting of the season. It was arranged to halt the second day at Four-Mile Prairie, where the Washington Historical Society had erected a monument on the spot where, 55 years before, Isaac I. Stevens, on his way from St. Paul to take office as the first governor of Washington Territory, met Lieut. George B. McClellan, U.S.A., who had reached this point by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The monument was unveiled by Albert E. Mead, present governor of the State of Washington, while, according to the newspapers, eight musicians of the 3d Infantry performed the wonderful feat of playing "America" on their bugles—in reality the fife and drum corps provided excellent music. Major Bell, inspector general of the department, arrived unexpectedly and allowed the command one hour and a half to prepare for a five-day practice march. In spite of a blinding snowstorm, everything was ready on time, a short march was made, a model camp pitched, meals for the day were cooked, and the return march made just before dark.

Major Bell was entertained at dinner by Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, and Major Maury Nichols and Captain Giddings gave a reception in his honor. Among the other diners at the post during the past month were those given by Major and Mrs. Nichols in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Sharp and Lieut. and Mrs. Rees, and by Lieut. and Mrs. Rees to entertain Capt. and Mrs. Sharp.

Two very successful and largely attended formal hops have been given by the officers since Christmas, while the gymnasium is filled every Thursday evening by those who come to the dances of the Fort Wright Social Club, an organization of the enlisted men.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 23, 1909.

The players in the evening tournament were guests at the last meeting of Lieut. and Mrs. Lowe A. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Alva Lee and Lieutenants Huddleson and Garey. The tables were arranged in the post hospital room and the entire garrison was out for the evening game. Following the games a champagne dinner was served, the two hostesses presiding, assisted by a group of the younger officers. The last meeting of the Regimental Bridge Club was held with Mrs. John S. Upham, when Mrs. Uline and Mrs. Harker won the prizes.

Several of the children at the post have been ill, but are recovering satisfactorily, among them the two Uline children and the little son of Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker.

The officers and ladies of the post and a number of their friends from town enjoyed a delightful though informal hop on Friday evening, Jan. 22, the first affair of any moment for a month past. The affair was preceded by a number of dinners, quite informal, and followed by one or two very enjoyable suppers. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher gave a dinner for Miss Seiz, preceding the hop.

Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh entertained a number of friends at an informal tea, her first at home, last Thursday, when some of her friends from town assisted her. Miss Greta Storm, of East Orange, N.J., is here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall.

The date is set for the marriage of Miss Katherine Geddes and Capt. Bryan Conrad, 15th U.S. Inf., and the event, which will be an elaborate military affair, will take place on Feb. 17.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Jan. 26, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, of Fort Preble, Me., spent Sunday on the post, the guests of Miss Fulton. During this last week Captain Waldron and Lieutenant McKenney spent a two-days' leave in Washington, D.C. Miss Dorothy Williams, of Washington, is spending a few days on the post with her father, Col. John R. Williams. Mr. Guy B. Griswold, of Coatesville, Pa., was the guest on Tuesday of Dr. and Mrs. Griswold.

Capt. and Mrs. Hillman entertained the "moustache brigade" at a "tacky party" Friday evening. The party consisted of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieutenant Eglin. All went in costume to suit the occasion, and all report the affair a "howling success." Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained Dr. and Mrs. Griswold at supper.

Three soldiers of the command here are dead from drinking denatured alcohol and four more are sick in the hospital from imbibing the poison. The dead are Sergt. Albert E. Graham, 45th Co., C.A.C., and Pvt. Martin Barry and Samuel Albright, 19th Co., C.A.C. All three were good soldiers and very popular with their comrades.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 23, 1909.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham gave a reception on the 24th to meet Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood. Mrs. Mitcham was assisted by Mrs. Heistand, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Scriven and Mrs. Mallory. Music was furnished by the 12th Infantry band, stationed in the conservatory. Mrs. A. C. Read gave a tea on the 26th for her cousin, Miss Schoemmerle, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. W. H. C. Bowen has been visiting in Buffalo. The Misses Byrne are making a two weeks' visit in Washington. The Rev. William Reese Scott, of Media, Pa., has been the guest this week of Chaplain Edmund B. Smith.

The Fort Jay Social Club, composed of enlisted men of the post, gave their second masquerade of the season on Thursday night of this week. Elaborate preparations had been made by the various committees and a large number of guests were present, and a very enjoyable time was had. Refreshments were served as usual after the grand march, and dancing was continued until midnight. The costumes of the participants showed much originality, and the affair was considered the most successful ever given by the club.

NOTES FROM CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 24, 1909.

Mr. Rigney, Mrs. Whitside's father, from Manzanillo, was here for a few days the first of the week and was staying with Captain Whitside. Lieutenant MacNeil was here from Soledad Tuesday, but only stayed a few hours. Major Manley left for Havana Tuesday afternoon for a few days' leave. He returned Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, Bernice, spent Wednesday night in town, staying with Captain Whitside.

An enjoyable feature of last Wednesday night's concert was the dance, the Cuban national dance. It was very successfully played by the 15th Band, although it was their first attempt.

The boat that has been chartered to carry the horses of the 15th Cavalry to Newport News, Va., arrived here the 21st, but will not sail until the 27th of this month. The boat's name is El Progreso, and she was chartered from the American Steamship Company.

Captain Andrews was here from Constancia Friday and lunched with Capt. and Mrs. Moses. Last night a large ball was given at the Spanish Casino, celebrating the birthday of King Alfonso XIII. of Spain. Those present from the post

were Col. and Mrs. Garrard, the Misses Garrard, Major Manley, Dr. Williams, and Lieutenants Tate, Foster, Moose and Broadhurst.

The horses of the 3d Squadron, from Placetas, arrived here this morning by train. Captain MacNamee was in command. The horses will sail on El Progreso Wednesday.

FORT RUSSELL.

Fort Russell, Wyo., Jan. 24, 1909.

A delightful dance was given at the post hall Jan. 20, by the officers. A number of town guests enjoyed the function among them Miss Jean Brooks, daughter of Governor Brooks, of Cheyenne, and Miss Thompson, who were the guests of Mrs. Blatchford, and Miss Lacey, the guest of Mrs. Tanner. The committee was composed of Captain Lambdin, Lieutenants John Watson and Delaplaine.

Mrs. William Mast and Mrs. Kyle have taken a furnished house in Cheyenne, where they will spend the winter. Mrs. Errington entertained at a very pretty dinner Jan. 20. The congenial party which comprised her guests included Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Verling K. Hart, Mrs. Earle W. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brewster and Mr. Edward Clark, of Cheyenne. The entire party enjoyed the post dance later in the evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Stanley Fuger entertained at an informal dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Taylor.

Lieuts. E. M. Watson and W. R. Weaver attended the stock show in Denver this past week. Miss Peterson was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell for the hop.

FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Jan. 26, 1909.

Captain Spurr and Lieutenant Rowe were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brown, at dinner last Sunday evening. Captain Spurr made a flying visit to New York on business, last Thursday, returning Sunday evening.

Lieutenants Holcombe and Rowe were the guests of Miss Chapman, of Baltimore last Friday evening, at a bridge party. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown attended a bridge party at the Baltimore Country Club last Thursday afternoon. She was the guest of Mrs. E. L. Walbach, of Baltimore. Mrs. Norvell and her granddaughter, little Norvella Yates, attended the children's ball at the Lyric, given for the benefit of the Tuberculosis Hospital, last Saturday afternoon, in Baltimore.

Mrs. J. H. L. Holcombe, Mrs. J. E. Wyke, Mrs. Craig R. Snyder and Mrs. Walbach, of Baltimore, attended the big card party at the Washington on Charles street. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Brower were the guests of Miss Duker at a bridge party last Monday evening, at her home on Maryland avenue. Lieutenant Rowe had an attack of ptomaine poisoning last week, from which he has now fully recovered.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate, Jan. 21, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Ordinance Department.

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., to be colonel from Jan. 21, 1909, vice Lyle, retired.

Major John T. Thompson, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 21, 1909, vice Mitcham, promoted.

Capt. Edwin D. Bricker, O.D., to be major from Jan. 21, 1909, vice Thompson, promoted.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Edward Holman Skinner, of Missouri, to be first lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 24, 1908.

Note.—The above named person was nominated to the Senate on Dec. 9, 1908, under the name of Herbert Holman Skinner, for appointment to the same office, and was considered on Jan. 5, 1909. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting a clerical error in the name of the nominee.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 22, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, M.C., to be colonel.

Major Henry I. Raymond, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C., to be colonel.

Major Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Frank E. Harris, C.A.C., to be major.

S.O. JAN. 28, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard on arrival in United States.

Orders relating to Capt. Frederic H. Pomeroy, coms., Jan. 4, are revoked.

Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers on completion of temporary duty at Fort Snelling will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots for duty.

G.O. 8, JAN. 19, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Clark, adjoining Brackettville in Kinney county, Texas.

II.—Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Smallwood, situated at Rock Point, Anne Arundel county, Md., about thirteen miles from Baltimore.

G.O. 9, JAN. 20, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of the Columbia, to take effect at such time as him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about Feb. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands; and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., after arrival at Manila, will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to the command of the Department of Mindanao, relieving Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., about May 1, 1909.

G.O. 10, JAN. 21, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The proceedings of the board of officers convened by Par. 12, S.O. 279, W.D., Dec. 1, 1908, which are approved by the Secretary of War, are published to the Army for the information of all concerned.

Proceedings of a board of officers convened by virtue of following order:

S.O. 279, DEC. 1, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Extract.

12. A board of medical officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg. Gen.; 1st Lieut. Victor C. Vaughan, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. William T. Connelman, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. John H. Musser, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Lambert, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Simon C. Frazier, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. William S. Thayer, M.R.C.; Capt. Frederick F. Russell, M.C., recorder, is appointed to meet in Washington on Dec. 7, 1908, for the purpose of investigating the question of the advisability of immunizing the Regular and, in case of war, the Volunteer Army against typhoid fever.

The board met at 2 p.m., all the members being present. It proceeded to review the history of vaccination as a method of protecting troops against typhoid fever. The experience of both the English and the German armies was considered.

The theory on which the practice is based as well as many details involved in carrying out the procedure were considered, as was also the probable effect on the medical profession and the public at large in the United States.

As a result of several hours' discussion the board adopted, without any dissenting voices, the following conclusions:

I. The board is convinced that the practice of anti-typhoid vaccination is both useful and harmless and that it offers a practicable means of diminishing the amount of typhoid fever in the Army both in times of peace and war.

II. It finds that the experience to date with anti-typhoid vaccination justifies it in recommending the introduction of the practice in the Regular and Volunteer Armies in time of war.

III. It recommends the immediate introduction of the practice of voluntary vaccination against typhoid in the Hospital Corps, the Army Nurse Corps, and in any expedition of troops from the Regular Army which is ordered to take the field for active operations; and, further, that an opportunity be given to Volunteers from the Army as a whole to be protected by vaccinations against typhoid.

There being no further business before it the board adjourned sine die.

R. M. O'REILLY, Surgeon General, U.S.A., President.

CIR. 3, JAN. 20, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a letter from the Department of Commerce and Labor, dated Dec. 9, 1908, relative to claims being forwarded from various departments without having the seal of the notary public affixed to his signature.

G.O. 14, JAN. 15, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., aide-de-camp to Major General Weston, is announced as inspector of small-arms practice, with station in San Francisco, from Jan. 13, relieving 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf.

G.O. 16, JAN. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants of the department who desire to be detailed for four years as captains and first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department will make application, so as to reach these headquarters not later than Feb. 1, 1909, through military channels, to the adjutant general of the department, for authority to take the examination appointed for March 1, 1909, by G.O. No. 175, W.D., Nov. 5, 1908. The names of officers stationed in the Hawaiian Islands who desire to take this examination will be cabled to these headquarters by their respective commanding officers.

Officers who have already served in the Ordnance Department will not be required to take an examination, but they are authorized to inform The Adjutant General of the Army of any matters of record in the Ordnance Department or elsewhere which they would like to have considered by the board for making recommendations for selections with reference to their applications.

By command of Major General Weston:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 17, JAN. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

For the purpose of administration and supply only the Department Rifle Range, Point Bonita, Cal., is announced as a sub-post to Fort Barry, Cal. The commanding officer, Fort Barry, Cal., will detail a quartermaster for the Department Rifle Range from officers of his command.

By command of Major General Weston:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 18, JAN. 19, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The machine-gun platoons of the 8th and 20th Infantry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., are assigned to duty with the School of Musketry at that post.

CIR. 5, JAN. 22, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Decision having been requested as to whether or not it is discretionary with a commanding officer to permit gloves to be worn on an occasion when troops are equipped for field service, the following decision on the subject is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"5th Indorsement, War Department.

"The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Dec. 29, 1908. "Respectfully returned, through the Commanding General, Department of the . . . to the Commanding Officer, Fort . . . in his discretion, prescribes that overcoats shall be worn on an occasion when troops are equipped for field service, he may also, in his discretion, prescribe that the regulation white gloves, either cotton or woolen, shall be worn.

"By order of the Secretary of War:

"HENRY P. MCCAIN, Adj. Gen."

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, JAN. 16, 1909, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes the results of rifle and pistol firing in the Department for the target year 1908. The best records for rifle firing were as follows: Post, Fort Wayne, general figure of merit, 89.68; regiment, 7th Infantry, general figure of merit, 81.67; company, F, 7th Inf., general figure of merit, 15.71; individual enlisted man, Sergt. Stanley Wagner, Co. G, 7th Inf., per cent. of possible, 80.87; individual officer, Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., per cent. of possible, 80.

G.O. 2, JAN. 14, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major Robert S. Smith, paymr., will stand relieved as chief paymaster and from duty in this department on Jan. 22, and Capt. Edward C. Carey, paymr., U.S.A., is announced as chief paymaster of the Department from that date.

Revolves G.O. 7, Feb. 27, 1907, and issues new instructions relative to requisitions for subsistence stores and funds.

G.O. 6, JAN. 20, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces that the months of April, May and June, 1909, as the regular season for small-arms target practice and the month of November, 1909, as the supplementary target practice season for all troops serving in this Department.

Under advice from the War Department, the present (1906) edition of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations will govern in the conduct of the target practice during the seasons of 1909.

G.O. 9, JAN. 14, 1909, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Headquarters, band, machine-gun platoon, and the 1st and 2d Squadrons, 15th Cav., stationed at Cienfuegos, Constancia, Placetas, and Soledad, will embark at Cienfuegos on the transport Summer, about Feb. 5, 1909, and proceed thereon to Newport News, Va., thence to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 1st Squadron to Fort Myer for station.

The Machine-Gun Platoon and Troops I and K will proceed to Fort Myer for the purpose of participating in the inaugural parade, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station.

Troops L and M will proceed direct from Newport News, Va., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station.

The foregoing organizations of the 15th Cavalry will stand relieved from duty with this army. On departure of the garisons from the places named above they will be discontinued as military stations.

Troop B, stationed at Constancia, Troops I, K, L and M, and the Machine-Gun Platoon at Placetas, and Troop D at Soledad, will be placed en route to Cienfuegos in time to arrive there not later than Feb. 4, prepared to embark on the date specified.

G.O. 11, JAN. 19, 1909, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Major Charles M. Truitt, Adjutant General, is relieved from duty with this Army, to take effect Jan. 29, 1909, and will transfer all property and funds for which he is responsible to Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Infantry, aide-de-camp, who is detailed as acting adjutant general, to take effect Jan. 29. Major Truitt will proceed on the transport McClellan to sail from Havana Jan. 29 to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington, for instructions.

G.O. 1, JAN. 12, 1909, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO.

2. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Porto Rico.

M. McFARLAND, Major P.R. Regt. of Infantry.

Note—General Orders No. 4 is the last of the series of 1908.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. F. BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, General Staff, is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport from that place about April 5, 1909, for Manila, for duty, to relieve Capt. William Chamberlaine, General Staff, who will repair to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Major Charles M. Truitt, A.G., upon arrival at Newport News, Va., will proceed from that place to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in the office of the adjutant general of that department. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, Q.M., Grand Rapids, Mich., and 1st Lieut. George Newlove, M.R.C., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Wayne, for physical examination by the surgeon of that post. (Jan. 14, D. Lakes.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, Feb. 10, 1909, will report on that date to the C.O. of that post for duty. When Sergeant Zautner reports for duty at Fort Sheridan, Post Q.M. Sergt. Bernard Widell, now at that post, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Major George G. Bailey, Q.M., from duty in the office of the Q.M.G. of the Army, and will proceed at the proper time to Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy Q.M.G., on Feb. 6, 1909. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clifford J. Hinson will be relieved from further duty in Cuba, Feb. 15, 1909, and sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Coms. Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, now at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon completion of the course at the school and his return to Fort Porter, N.Y., will be sent to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, for duty as steward of the general mess, relieving Post Coms. Sergt. John Wikander, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, coms., after his relief from detail in the Subsistence Department will remain on duty in charge of the office of chief commissary, Department of California, until the arrival at the headquarters of that department of the officer to be assigned as chief commissary of the department, and will then join the station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Francis A. Winter, M.C., now at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed with the 2d Squadron, 13th Cav., from that post to San Francisco, Cal., and return to his proper station, Fort Myer, Va. (Jan. 22, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective about March 6, 1909, is granted Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Conrad E. Koerber, M.C. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Jay R. Shook, M.C., to take effect as soon after his arrival in the United States as his service can be spared. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major James R. Church, M.C., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the retiring board at Chicago, Ill., vice Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty, relieving Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C. (Dec. 8, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C., Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, upon the arrival of Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Dec. 8, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted Major Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Arthur C. Delacroix, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Cotabato, Mindanao, and will proceed to Camp Vicars, Minnao, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C., who will proceed to his proper station, Malabang, for duty. (Nov. 10, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Arthur C. Delacroix, M.R.C., from duty at Cotabato, Mindanao, to Camp Jolelebung, Basilan, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James I. Thorne, M.R.C., who will proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Charles T. Dulin, M.R.C., from duty at the Post of Jolo, to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Min.)

CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS.

Contract Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven will proceed to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Min.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander Frazer, H.C., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick McGloin, H.C., now at Chicago, Ill., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Thomas J. Walker, who will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1909. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fred S. Owen, H.C., from duty in the office of the chief surgeon of the department, and will report at the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st class John B. Copping, H.C., who will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty in his office. (Nov. 13, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Daniel W. Robinson, H.C., will be sent to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Min.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin Hanson, H.C., Fort McPherson, Ga., will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class James H. Boyle, H.C., who will be sent to West Point, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Max Arendt, H.C. Sergeant Arendt will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John M. Corson, who will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1909. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

Sergt. Edward M. Brady, H.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Charles W. Chisholm, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, C.E.

First Lieut. William L. Guthrie, C.E., will proceed to Oswego, N.Y., take station at that place and report by letter to Col. Walter L. Fisk, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

Col. William M. Black, C.E., upon the discontinuance of the Provisional Government of Cuba, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty in his office. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wildur Willing, C.E., to report for the prescribed test in horsemanship in connection with his ex-

amination for promotion at Washington Barracks, D.C. (Jan. 21, W.D.)
 Drum Major Ludwig Jorgensen, Engineer Band, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C. OF O.

Leave for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., to take effect about Feb. 1, 1909. (Jan. 23, W.D.)
 The retirement of Col. David A. Lyle, O.D., from active service on Jan. 21, 1909, is announced. (Jan. 21, W.D.)
 Ord. Sergt. Thomas Lippincott, now at Baltimore, Md., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for duty at Fort Armistead, Md. (Jan. 21, W.D.)
 Ord. Sergt. Michael Leach, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty. (Jan. 13, D. Cal.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for one month, about Jan. 15, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, Signal Corps, San Francisco. (Jan. 15, D. Cal.)
 First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, for assignment to duty with Co. E, Signal Corps. (Jan. 14, D. Cal.)
 First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Overton, Minnesota, for duty in connection with the construction of a telephone line from Camp Overton to Anas, via Iligan, Mindanao. (Nov. 5, D. Min.)
 Immediately upon arrival of the Army transport Kilpatrick in New York Harbor, 1st Class Sergt. Leon E. Harper, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that transport for duty as wireless telegraph operator and to relieve Sergt. John J. O'Neill, Signal Corps, who, upon relief will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)
 First-class Sergt. Nemo S. Jolla and Sergt. Robert C. Vickers, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will report at Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty in connection with the fire control installation of that post. (Jan. 13, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence on account of sickness granted him. (Jan. 22, W.D.)
 Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav. (Jan. 23, W.D.)
 Sick leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d Cav. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

During the temporary absence of Capt. S. McP. Rutherford, regimental adjutant, 4th U.S. Cav., 1st Lieut. W. A. Austin, 4th Cav., will perform the duties of regimental adjutant and assume command of N.C.S. and band. (Jan. 13, 4th Cav.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Capt. Grote Hutcherson, 6th Cav., from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty with his troop. (Nov. 4, D. Min.)
 Lieut. Copley Enos, 6th Cav., Post of Jolo, Jolo, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 24, D. Min.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 7th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave, pending his assignment on promotion. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. HICKEY.

First Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., was on Jan. 17, relieved as acting adjutant of the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty, pending his assignment on promotion. (Jan. 20, D. Cal.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., is under exceptional circumstances, extended fifteen days. (Jan. 13, D.T.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The leave granted Capt. John T. Geary, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Ludlow promoted to colonel, rank Dec. 27, 1908.
 Major Millard F. Harmon, promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Dec. 27, 1908.

Capt. Andrew Hero, jr., promoted to major, rank Dec. 27, 1908.
 First Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, promoted to captain, rank Dec. 18, 1908, attached to 94th Company.

First Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, promoted to captain, rank Dec. 27, 1908, assigned to 85th Company.

Second Lieut. Richard Donovan, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 18, 1908, assigned to 74th Company.

Colonel Ludlow and Lieut. Colonel Harmon will remain on duty at their present stations. Major Hero will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., and assume command of that post. Captain Brown will proceed to join the company to which he is assigned. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. James K. Crain, C.A.C., now attached to the 35th Company, is assigned to that company. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

Major John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 283, Dec. 5, 1908, W.D., as transfers Capt. Stephen H. Mould, C.A.C., from the 51st to the 98th Company, to take effect Feb. 1, 1909, is amended so as to transfer him from the 51st to the 123d Company, to take effect Feb. 1, 1909. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Leave for two months on account of exceptional circumstances, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Alden Trotter, C.A.C., Fort Baker. (Jan. 18, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Theophilus B. Steele, C.A.C. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, C.A.C., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for the purpose of conducting test firing of shell tracers attached to seacoast projectiles, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station: Major Richmond P. Davis, Capt. Henry J. Hatch, Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Percy F. Bishop, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for the purpose of observing the test firing of shell tracers attached to seacoast projectiles, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIEGLE.

The resignation by Chaplain Joseph Casey, 1st Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Jan. 26, 1909. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Jan. 11, D. Lakes.)

The C.O., Fort Thomas, Ky., will send a detachment, consisting of 1st Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf., and twenty-three enlisted men (old soldiers and especially selected men from the entire command) to Canton, Ohio, to act as guard over the tomb of the late President McKinley, relieving the detachment now stationed thereat, which will rejoin its station at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Jan. 20, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 28, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Jan. 20, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Battalion Sergt. Major Charles Roeper, 5th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

First Sergt. Holger C. Kieme, Co. E, 5th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Jan. 22, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Howard G. Davis, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Jan. 18, D.D.)

Second Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Missoula, Mont., relieving 2d Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 6th Inf., of that duty. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. GORNMAN.

On account of extraordinary circumstances, leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Jan. 14, D. Lakes.)

Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., at his own request is relieved from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and with the Signal Corps, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco about July 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, and join his regiment. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is detailed to inspect the militia of Illinois. (Jan. 23, D. Lakes.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf. (detailed in the Pay Department, to take effect Feb. 3, 1909), will proceed at the proper time to Omaha, for duty. (Jan. 21, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Jay, N.Y., vice Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., relieved. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will join his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf., is transferred to the 1st Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and will remain on duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., until further orders. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. William A. Alfonsi, 18th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Manila, Division Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 25, D. Min.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, from duty with the School of Musketry, and will report to his C.O. for duty. (Jan. 19, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Leave for one month and fifteen days on account of sickness is granted Major William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., military attaché. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., is detailed as assistant chief, Division of Militia Affairs, office of the Secretary of War, to take effect March 1, 1909. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Sergt. Alexander Wagner, band, 27th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., is relieved from treatment at Fort Leavenworth, and will return to his proper station. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp, now at Columbus, Ohio, will repair to Washington and report in person to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, for duty. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 7, 1909, is granted Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Jan. 20, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf., will proceed to the Springfield Armory, to demonstrate the use, construction, and desirability of his fire control device. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Jose P. Brown, Philippine Scouts, Margo-sabing, Mindanao, will proceed to the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, for treatment in the military hospital at that post. (Oct. 24, D. Min.)

Major Franklin S. Hutton, P.S. (captain, 12th Inf.), will be examined physically between Jan. 1 and 31, 1909. (Nov. 18, D. Vis.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th Inf., and Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., is appointed to meet at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to consider the number, location and strength of temporary camps or posts—with special reference to convenience of supply from Camp Keithley—necessary to preserve perfect order among the Moros in the eastern part of the Lake Lanao Basin. (Oct. 23, D. Min.)

A board to consist of Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C.; Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., and Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., is appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings and findings of medical examining boards in the cases of medical officers found disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability contracted in the line of duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Tenney Ross from the 7th Infantry to the 3d Infantry; Capt. George H. Shields, jr., from the 3d Infantry to the 7th Infantry. Captain Ross will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. William T. Littlebrant from the 11th Cavalry to the 15th Cavalry; Capt. Guy Cushman from the 15th Cavalry to the 11th Cavalry. The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders, and Captain Littlebrant will join the troop to which assigned upon the departure of the 15th Cavalry from Cuba. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Dec. 14, 1908, is assigned to the

16th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (Jan. 22, W.D.)

Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 19th Inf., with rank from Dec. 24, 1908, is assigned to the 16th Infantry. Captain Hadsell will remain on duty with the 19th Infantry for a period of one month from the date of the receipt of this order, at the end of which time he will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., promoted to major, rank Jan. 8, 1909, assigned to 2d Cavalry.

First Lieut. Leslie A. L. Chapman, 14th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 8, 1909, assigned to 2d Cavalry. Captain Chapman will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Manila, Dec. 15, 1908. Detail for the court: Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf.; Hubert K. Bailey, 29th Inf.; Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art., and Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav.; Granger Adams, 5th Field Art.; George H. G. Gale, 10th Cav., and Nat P. Phister, 30th Inf.; Majors Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Samuel Reber, Signal Corps; Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; George H. Sands, 10th Cav., and Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate. (Dec. 14, D. Luzon.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Robert W. Dowdy, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the militia of Arkansas, to take effect Feb. 4, 1909, and will then proceed to his home. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered: Capt. John T. Nance from the 9th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry. Capt. E. Holland Rubottom from the 2d Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry.

The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders, and Captain Nance upon the expiration of his present leave will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered: First Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins from the 4th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty from the 9th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Tompkins will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. He will remain on duty at Fort Riley, pending the arrival of the 9th Cavalry at its station in the United States, when he will join the troop.

Lieutenant Dougherty will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a troop and station and will join the station. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. William S. Scott from the 1st Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry.

Capt. Robert C. Foy from the 10th Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry.

The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders and Captain Foy will join the troop. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

First Lieut. Allen Smith, jr., 3d Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Nov. 21, 1908; assigned to 3d Infantry.

First Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Nov. 25, 1908; assigned to 25th Infantry.

Capt. Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Dec. 2, 1908; assigned to 29th Infantry.

First Lieut. Harry A. Hegeman, 19th Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Dec. 9, 1908; assigned to 18th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, 14th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Oct. 15, 1908; assigned to 13th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, 21st Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Oct. 19, 1908; assigned to 16th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 8th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Oct. 27, 1908; assigned to 20th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Oct. 28, 1908; assigned to 22d Infantry.

Second Lieut. W. Kingman, 16th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Oct. 31, 1908; assigned to 16th Infantry.

Captains Smith, Sanford, Hawkins and Hegeman and 1st Lieutenants Tolley, Halford and Kingman will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Captain Sanford will remain on duty with the 24th Infantry for a period of one month from date of receipt of these orders, at the expiration of which he will join the company to which assigned.

Captain Hawkins will remain on duty with the 27th Infantry until the relief of that regiment from duty in Cuba, and upon the expiration of leave will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the East, for duty pending the arrival of the 29th Infantry in that department, when he will join company to which assigned.

Captain Hegeman will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations, when he will sail to join his regiment in the Philippines Division.

First Lieutenant Tolley will join the company to which he may be assigned.

Captain Smith and 1st Lieutenant Halford will join the companies to which they may be assigned.

First Lieutenants Ware and Jordan will report by telegraph to their respective regimental commanders for assignments to companies and stations and will join same.

First Lieutenant Kingman upon the expiration of his present leave will join the company to which he may be assigned.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 2d Cav., promoted to major; rank, Dec. 25, 1908; assigned to 8th Cavalry.

First Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., promoted to captain; rank, Dec. 25, 1908; assigned to 2d Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st Cav., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Nov. 20, 1908; assigned to 1st Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, 3d Cav., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Nov. 27, 1908; assigned to 7th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 10th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Dec. 1, 1908; assigned to 4th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Dec. 25, 1908; assigned to 9th Cavalry.

Major Johnson will join regiment to which he is assigned. Lieutenant Munro will be assigned a troop by his regimental commander and will join the troop.

Lieutenant Bernard will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a troop and will join troop. (Jan. 23, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Nagasaki Jan. 22 homeward bound.
 CROOK—At San Francisco.
 DIX—Due to sail from Seattle Feb. 10.
 INGALLS—At Newport News.
 KILPATRICK—At Newport News.
 LOGAN—At San Francisco.
 MCLELLAN—Left Havana Jan. 29.
 MEADE—At Newport News. Sails Feb. 15.
 SEWARD—At Manila.
 SHERIDAN—Sails from San Francisco Feb. 5.
 SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
 SUMNER—Arrived at Havana Jan. 29.
 THOMAS—Left Guam Jan. 28 for Manila.
 WARREN—At Manila.
 WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.
 LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.
 CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y. Address Army Building, New York.
 ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Wash.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22, 1909.

On Friday Mrs. Thomas G. Ashburn entertained at a reception in honor of Mrs. and Miss Floyd. The Ashburn quarters were beautifully decorated, and Mrs. Ashburn was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John A. Lundeen and Mrs. O. P. M. Hazard. Among the many guests were: Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Marsh, Major and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Lieut. Edward E. Pritchett, Miss Belle Clements, Miss Marie Lundeen, Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, Mrs. William H. Tobin, Mrs. George F. Turner, Lieutenant Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner, Lieut. A. G. Hixon, Miss Julia Brincklé, Lieut. George Ruhlén, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Long, Lieutenant Currier, Miss Margaret Sheppard and Lieutenant Burns.

Miss Julia Brincklé went to the Presidio of Monterey on Wednesday to be the guest for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf. Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Major James M. Kennedy, M.C., has returned to the garrison after a prolonged visit with relatives in North Carolina.

Chaplain George H. Jones, C.A.C., was the guest of honor at a dinner given on Thursday at the Hotel Steward. Those giving the dinner were: Dr. R. J. Rigidon, Mr. E. D. Bullar, Mr. J. M. Kepner, Mr. C. T. Baker, Mr. J. L. Rogers, Mr. G. A. Mullin.

Miss Anna Wright, cousin of Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., has returned to her home in Lexington, Ky., after a few weeks' visit in the city at the St. Francis. Mrs. Eleanor Creason, who chaperoned Miss Wright during her stay, is now in the southern part of the state visiting the Harvey Elders. Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., stationed at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, at the Jefferson. The Kansas climate has so impaired the health of General Funston's little son, MacArthur, that a few weeks ago he was sent back to California to spend the winter with his grandmother, Mrs. Otto Blankard, in Oakland. Mrs. Freyer, wife of Lieutenant Freyer, is expected in the city in a few days. While here she will be the guest of her mother before sailing for Guam, where her husband is stationed. Lieut. Clarence C. Culver has reported to Col. John A. Lundeen for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps, and has been granted a month's leave. Lieut. Lucius L. Hopwood, 20th Inf., and Mrs. McIntyre, M.C., have reported for duty at the General Hospital.

On Thursday evening the Y.M.C.A. gave an entertainment of local talent. Although the inclemency of the weather was unfavorable for a large gathering, those present enjoyed the program, which consisted of singing, violin solos, clog-dancing, trombone solos, etc.

Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty entertained at a tea Wednesday afternoon at their beautiful home in Fruitvale, in honor of the Misses Morrison, of San Jose, who have been in the city on a brief visit. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. John F. Weston. The Misses Morrison entertained at an elaborately appointed tea Tuesday afternoon, in the Laurel Court, at the Fairmont. Thirty guests were seated at the long table, which was strewn profusely with violets. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Count d'Albans, Count Leo de Waelle, Paul Kozakevitch, Consul from Russia; Col. and Mrs. George R. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas G. Ashburn, Mrs. John McMullen, Mrs. Mee, Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Field, Judge Houghton, Mrs. J. de Barth Schorh, Mrs. James King Steele, Mrs. Eliza McMullen, Colonel Stevens, Captain Lockwood, Mr. Brady Wallace and Mrs. Robert Hayes Smith. Mrs. Jack Kullman, daughter of Brig. Gen. Thomas MacGregor, retired, will give a theater party to-morrow at the Van Ness, to see *Sothern*, in "Hamlet." Mrs. Paul Ward Beck and her guest, Miss Emilie Gnauck, of Benecia, will be of the party. Mrs. Kullman has taken a house in the city for the remainder of the winter.

Miss Williams is visiting her brother, Lieut. John S. Williams, Coast Art. Lieut. E. L. Bowen, 20th Inf., with Mrs. Bowen and their family, are guests at the Jefferson.

Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Turner entertained by a charming dinner Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for five. A theater party followed at the Van Ness. The guests were Miss Julia Brincklé, Miss Marie Lundeen, Lieut. Edward E. Pritchett, Mrs. Tobin entertained the Tuesday Evening Card Club this week.

Among the interesting arrivals in San Francisco this week from the Orient were Major Gen. John F. Weston, the new commander of the Department of California, and Mrs. Weston. Both Gen. and Mrs. Weston have many friends in the city.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 25, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan entertained the young ladies and bachelor officers Saturday afternoon with an informal tea. The honor guests were Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul, who is Mrs. Cowan's house guest, and other visiting young ladies of the post. Mrs. Cowan was assisted by Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, and Mrs. Jens Bugge. Mrs. A. C. Knowles was the hostess Saturday at a very delightful card party, at which forty guests were entertained, the second of a series of parties being given by Mrs. Knowles, who was assisted by Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Mrs. G. D. Moore, Mrs. E. E. Booth and Mrs. W. D. Chitty. A large and elaborate social affair was the complimentary tea given Friday afternoon to introduce Mrs. Jens Bugge by Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad. Mrs. Bjornstad and Mrs. Bugge received, the former in a lovely white lace gown, and the latter in a stunning red satin toilette. Punch was served by Mrs. Aloe, and further assisting were Mrs. S. G. Jones, Mrs. E. J. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Barker, Mrs. D. T. Merrill and Miss Marjorie Wood. Mrs. H. A. White and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell served ices and coffee.

Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 18th Inf., has gone to Lawrence, Kas., for a ten days' visit. A chess club has been formed at the Y.M.C.A. building. Mrs. Jens Bugge was the guest Sunday of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Cuttill, in Topeka. Mrs. Charles H. Barth, wife of Major Barth, and children are the guests of Mrs. Barth's mother, Mrs. M. Bittmann, on South Fourth street, Club Inf. He is secretary of the International Athletic Association, and attended a meeting of the officers of the organization. Capt. E. E. Booth, secretary of the Service School, is in receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his brother-in-law, Charles Stricklett, which occurred in Pueblo, Colo., Friday.

Mrs. S. G. Jones entertained with an enjoyable bridge party Monday afternoon, and was also hostess Tuesday afternoon when she entertained twenty guests. Mrs. P. M. Caldwell and Mrs. T. B. Taylor assisted Mrs. Jones. At Mrs. Knowles' bridge party Saturday afternoon the prizes were given to Mrs. McIntock, Miss Hickok, Mrs. N. S. Caples, Mrs. W. A. Nichols, Mrs. M. E. Hanna and Mrs. H. A. Smith. Capt. P. H. Mullan entertained Saturday evening with a stag dinner.

Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., distinguished himself Tuesday morning by jumping into the swimming pool at the gymnasium and rescuing Pvt. Thomas McWilliams from drowning.

The ball given by the Artillery Social Club in the gymnasium Monday night was a brilliant success. The grand march was led by Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, 15th Field Art., after which the curtains of the stage were raised, and to the surprise of many present, showed two of our modern field pieces, illuminated by red lights, placed in the muzzles; and Master Dwight Aultman, Jr., mounted on his small horse, waving the American flag, while the band played "The Stars and Stripes."

Major and Mrs. R. W. McCloughy entertained Thursday evening with a dinner party at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, followed by a theater party to see "Cupid and the Dollar," at the Willis Wood. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Henry, Miss Rose McKee and Miss Sadie Atchison, of the city. Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes arrived here Tuesday from the Philippines and are the guests of Mrs.

Holmes's mother, Mrs. A. F. Neely. Lieutenant Holmes left Wednesday for his new station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Holmes will remain here some time. Mrs. George B. Pond entertained thirty guests with a charming bridge party Wednesday as a compliment to Mrs. Jens Bugge. Mrs. Pond had the assistance of Mrs. G. D. Moore and Mrs. L. S. Richardson. Miss Marjorie Wood entertained at her home Tuesday evening for the young women and bachelors of the post, with a dancing party as a favor for Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Knowles was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a third delightful card party; "500" was played by forty guests, and a number of handsome prizes were given. A course of luncheon was served and Mrs. Knowles was assisted by Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. C. E. Stodter, Mrs. W. D. Chitty, Mrs. J. R. Lindsay and Mrs. H. V. Evans.

The Union Athletic Club of Kansas City, Kas., defeated the Army Y.M.C.A. team by a score of 37 to 13 in the basketball game, which was played at Kansas City Tuesday night.

Lieut. Earl J. Atkinson, C.E., has gone to Meria, Neb., for a short visit. Mrs. J. M. Graham entertained Monday, Jan. 25, with a luncheon when twenty-five guests were present, in compliment to Miss Lucille Kittson. The bridge club, composed of the wives of the student officers of the School of the Line, met last week with Mrs. Davis. Tea was poured by Mrs. C. F. Hartman. Mrs. F. M. Caldwell entertained sixteen guests with cards Thursday afternoon. Bridge was played, and a course luncheon was served.

Mrs. R. J. West and children have left for Fort Crook, Neb., to join Lieutenant West. Mrs. C. F. Andrews entertained six guests at a one o'clock luncheon Friday. Mrs. Manus McCloskey entertained Saturday afternoon with bridge, in compliment to Mrs. Harry Wright, of Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Barlow were hosts at a most charming dinner Friday evening, previous to the hop at Pope hall. The table had a centerpiece of lovely pink carnations. The place-cards were hand painted, in pink. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. P. G. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Sutherland, Miss Frances Joseph, of Omaha, Kas., Lieutenant Powell and Lieut. and Mrs. Barton. One of the many delightful social affairs being given for Miss Lucille Kittson was the card party given Friday afternoon by Misses Mary and Lydia Fuller. Bridge was played and luncheon was served at the quartet tables. Among the guests from abroad were Miss Kittson, of St. Paul, Miss O. Brien, of Detroit, Miss Barleston, of New York, Miss Thomas, of Pittsburg, Miss Marie Ball, of Chicago, Miss Rowell and Miss Jeanette Wood, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Kelley, of St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Blanchard arrived from the Philippines on the Sheridan, and will arrive here shortly to visit Mrs. Blanchard's mother, Mrs. P. King, of the city. Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Donaldson gave a beautiful dinner Saturday evening. The place-cards were Japanese, hand painted. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Sutherland, Capt. H. W. Miller, Chaplain H. Percy Silver and Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson. Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Merrill entertained at a dinner Saturday evening as a compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge.

Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan, wife of Lieutenant Crusan and formerly Miss Adel Bartlett, of Leavenworth, is seriously ill at a hospital in Wichita, Kas. Her parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett have gone to her bedside.

The bowling team of Co. A, Signal Corps, defeated the team from the Army Service Schools Friday night. The Service School team won the first two games, but was beaten in the third game by a close margin of twelve pins.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1909.

An interesting court-martial at this post was the trial of Private Thomas Rogers, of Co. H, 24th Inf., for assault with intent to kill committed on Private George W. Epps, Oct. 16, 1908, in a house near the reservation. Private Epps was struck over the head with a chair. Captain Cabanis was president of the court; Lieutenant Malloy, judge advocate; Lieutenant Mitchell counsel for the defendant; Captain Jenks, Lieutenants Thompson, LaGarde and Matile members. It was the contention of the defense that Private Rogers acted to protect Private Clay from an assault by Epps. The defense offered no testimony, Lieutenant Mitchell stating that the witnesses for the prosecution had stated the case for the defense and practically proved it. He said that there was no evidence to show criminal intent on the part of the accused. Private Clay had testified that Private Epps was after him with a knife and that he (Clay) struck at Epps with a chair and that Epps dodged the blow, but Rogers to stop Epps hit him with a chair. Lieutenant Mitchell said that the intervention of Private Rogers was necessary to prevent murder, and far from deserving censure he deserved praise for his prompt action in going to the rescue of a comrade whose life was in danger.

A delightful dance was given at the gymnasium of the post Monday, the 25th, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Hay, of Madison Barracks, and Miss Clara Jenks, niece of Capt. I. C. Jenks. All the officers and ladies of the post were present and the post orchestra furnished the music. A number were present from Oswego. After the dance the party was entertained at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Jenks. An informal hop was held last Friday night in honor of Miss Jenks, attended by a number from the post and several young people from the city. Capt. and Mrs. Jenks were host and hostess.

Capt. and Mrs. Hay, of Madison Barracks, are guests of friends here for several days. Lieut. Col. A. R. Paxton, post commandant, was present at the lecture given by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., retired, at Rochester last Wednesday. An order has been received here directing that two companies of this battalion, to be hereafter designated, be held in readiness for transport to Fort Porter at Buffalo. It is understood that the assignment will not take place until August next, and that the object is to relieve the 12th Infantry, which has been ordered to the Philippines. The tour of duty will probably be comparatively brief, as the 29th Infantry will come from the islands to take station at Forts Porter and Niagara.

The enlisted men of Co. E held an enjoyable entertainment at the post exchange last Saturday evening. Music was furnished by the post orchestra and a vocal quartet, led by Lance Corporal Delyon. Boxing and wrestling bouts and a pool contest were held and greatly enjoyed. Co. G held a delightful dancing party at the post exchange gymnasium last Thursday evening.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 24, 1909.

Last week we experienced an old-fashioned blizzard—thermometer at fifty degrees Fahrenheit and everything covered with snow; but by Thursday the seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit mark was reached, and with summer weather, every vestige of winter disappeared. Within one week, we have experienced the extreme of fifteen years—the lowest fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and the highest seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit.

Mrs. Glass, of Chicago, has been the guest of Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley during the week, and on Friday evening Major and Mrs. Bradley entertained in her honor, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory and Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabee, all of the Medical Corps, and Lieut. John C. Fairfax. Major Ashburn, Med. Corps, arrived at the depot on Tuesday, Jan. 19, and is the guest of Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 1st Inf.

John Tazewell Helms, esq., arrived at the post on Jan. 21 and is sharing the honors with Miss Alice Augusta Bunker, who made her debut in Army life last week. Lieut. C. A. Mitchell, C.A.C., reported on the 21st and was assigned to the 16th Recruit Company. Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey, of Westminster place, St. Louis, entertained at a handsome masquerade ball on Jan. 22. Capt. G. Boulard Turner, 7th Inf., attended as a Chinese mandarin, in a very handsome costume of

black silk embroidered in gold. Mr. Poulin, of St. Louis, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. O. W. Bell, during the week.

Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Bunker leave on the 27th; Mrs. and Miss Bunker will visit Mrs. Pope at St. Paul until Captain Bunker has settled at his new post, Fort Adams, R.I. Mrs. Steinwender and Miss Mary Jane Steinwender were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., during the week.

The officers and enlisted men regret that they are to lose the services of Rev. Loring Clark, of St. Paul's Church, St. Louis, who has administered to the spiritual welfare of the depot for several months, but has recently received a call to Grace Church, Memphis, Tenn., one of the largest and most influential fields of work in the South.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 27, 1909.

The enthusiasm over cards is unabated, and every day somebody gives a card party. Wednesday morning the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Kimberly's. The highest score among the club members was made by Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, while the guest prize went to Miss Rowena Abbott. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Lewis entertained six tables, the prize winners being Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Williams, Miss Ruth Ridgway and Miss Esther Dunwoody. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Arthur H. Bryant was the hostess, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Ryland, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Bettison, Miss Biddle, Miss Abbott and Miss Esther Dunwoody. On Friday Mrs. Crissy had four tables of bridge, and here Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Collins, Miss Abbott and Mrs. Tignor made the highest scores. Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Hatch played bridge on Saturday at Mrs. Kimberly's. Exquisite little handkerchiefs were won by Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Masteller.

Miss Toole, of Holyoke, Mass., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Nugent. In Miss Toole's honor the Nugents entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Friday evening, before the post hop. Their other guests were Miss Ruth Ridgway, Capt. Joseph Wheeler and Lieutenant Battle. On Saturday evening after the hotel hop Capt. and Mrs. Nugent gave a supper at the club for Miss Toole, their guests being Miss Abbott, Miss Gifford, Captain Abbott, Lieutenant Booth, Captain Dunn, Capt. J. Dean Tilford, 2d Cav., and Dr. Peed. Among others who gave suppers at the club Saturday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, who entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Bettison, Lieutenant Weisel, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Hale and Captain Wheeler.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eldredge, U.S.N., have visiting them Lieutenant Eldredge's cousin, Miss May Swift, of New York. Thursday evening the Eldredges gave an informal Welsh rare-bit party for Miss Swift; and Saturday evening Lieutenant Battle entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Eldredge, Miss Swift and Lieut. Howard Martin at the club.

Miss Leize Weaver spent from Friday until Monday with Miss Ruth Ridgway. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller, U.S.A., is visiting his brother, Capt. Lawrence Miller. To celebrate his having won Dr. Ragan's horse on a raffle, Lieutenant Weisel invited Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Bunker and Capt. and Mrs. Abbott to dine with him at the Chamberlin on Saturday evening. As a souvenir of the occasion, each lady found at her plate a beautiful gold stick-pin—a horseshoe—and the men found wonderful paste diamond rings. Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Sinclair, General Carlton, Mrs. Rose and Dr. Ragan dined with Gen. and Mrs. Fairfax.

Mrs. Richmond P. Davis entertained the Five Hundred Club on Monday. The club prize, a cut-glass vase, went to Miss Ann Gifford. The guest prize, a bridge-score, was won by Miss Margaret Walke. Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Francis Lincoln's bridge party, the prizes, lovely hand-painted pictures, were won by Mrs. Ryland, Mrs. Bettison, Mrs. Crissy, Mrs. Masteller and Mrs. Watson.

Mr. George Harrison is home for a few days from Yale. Everybody at Fort Monroe is so delighted to know that Col. and Mrs. Harrison are not going away just yet but are going to spend the rest of the winter at the Chamberlin. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Claude B. Price, U.S.N., are spending the winter at Old Point. Mrs. E. A. Stockton arrived on Monday to be with her husband, who is here with a number of other 1908 men for examination for promotion.

There has been rather an epidemic of measles among the enlisted men of the post. Master Graham Heiner caught it, so the Heiner family is now in quarantine.

Invitations have been sent out for a dance at the Chamberlin on Feb. 5, to be given by the classes of 1909 at the Artillery School to the officers and ladies of the post.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1909.

The members of the first class visited the Watervliet arsenal and gun foundry last Saturday.

Notwithstanding the fact that West Point was deprived of the services of two members of the first team, an overwhelming victory was scored in the basketball game with the Newburg Y.M.C.A. team on Saturday afternoon; 53 to 15, in favor of the home five, was the result of the contest.

A cadet hop on Saturday evening was well attended. The Misses Scott, Gandy, Carson, Tillman, Echols, Gray, Wallace, Connell, Nation, Rose, Burke and Gordon were among the young ladies present. Miss Mary Mitchell has returned from a visit to Cuba, where she was the guest of her brother, Capt. Americus Mitchell. "The Improvement in the Condition of the Working Man" and "Labor Unions" were the topics discussed by Mrs. Scott in a paper read before the Ladies' Reading Club last Thursday afternoon.

On Tuesday, Jan. 19, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe, a tablet of white marble was placed to his memory above the doorway leading into the library from the lobby on the northeast corner. An electric light, in the form of a bull's-eye, is to be placed on the ceiling in the lobby so that the inscription on this tablet and on the memorial to Whistler, which occupies space on the adjoining wall, may be more clearly deciphered.

The interment of the remains of Francis Joseph Eisenmann was made at the post cemetery on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Eisenmann was a member of the Military Academy band for thirty-three years, during the greater part of the time having been assistant leader. He has lived since his retirement, 1881, at Highland Falls, at which place his death occurred.

A vaudeville entertainment will be given in Memorial hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3. The Cadets' Hundredth Night Play, which will take place later in the month, and the visit to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies on March 4, are of especial interest to the corps, while a post hop in January, in the form of a cotillon, and a second on Shrove Tuesday, in the form of a masked ball, are among the festivities in store for the officers and ladies of the post.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 23, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth returned from a month's leave spent at their winter home in Florida, on Tuesday night. The Captain has been in command of the post and 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., since last summer.

Ladies' night at the club on Tuesday drew the usual crowd and was one of the most attractive of the events of its kind. The ladies provided sandwiches. Dr. Woodbury's monologues are most entertaining and he gave two of them during the evening. On Saturday Mrs. Mitchell gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Shuttleworth. She was assisted at the tea table by Mrs. Kumpke and Mrs. Chamberlain. Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpke had as their guests at dinner Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn. The Bridge Club was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, on Friday.

Lieut. H. D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., the post quartermaster, has been sick in quarters for a week with a bad throat. During his illness Lieutenant Caffery, in addition to his duties as assistant to the regimental chaplain, has been acting as quartermaster.

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Of the thirty-one Senatorial seats that become vacant on March 3 next, thirty have already been practically filled, and only about a dozen of these will be new men, as follows: Charles J. Hughes, Jr., of Colorado; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; N. B. Broward, of Florida; W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; Elihu Root, of New York; M. N. Johnson, of North Dakota; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; E. D. Smith, of South Carolina; and Wesley L. Jones, of Washington. Of these Messrs. Root, Burton and Bradley will add notably to the capacity of the upper branch. The Senate loses Henry M. Teller, one of its veterans, who, except for the brief period from April 18, 1882, to March 3, 1885, has represented Colorado in the Senate since the state's admission, in 1876. Two other prominent Senators to retire are Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio.

The desire often occurs to bury a retired officer or soldier with the honor due a brave man, and the War Department is frequently asked to furnish a military escort on funeral occasions. Recently a furious outburst of rage occurred among old soldiers and sailors in Boston because a man, who had been a petty officer and had saved the life of an officer and a comrade and served through the Spanish War with honor, receiving

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a merit badge, was on the occasion of his funeral refused an escort, and the honor of a volley over the grave, there being no authority in law for the expenditure involved. Major General Leonard Wood, in an endorsement, called attention forcibly to the discreditable fact that the War Department was unable, when a retired soldier died, to show him honor. He urged that requests for escorts and firing parties should be granted and declared that the present situation is undignified and tends to bring discredit on the Service. Judge Advocate General Davis, in an opinion on the matter, suggests that the national cemetery near New York be regarded as a part of any military post in the vicinity, thus allowing commanding officers properly to furnish firing parties and escorts for funerals of retired soldiers, and the express to be charged to the appropriation for the transportation of the Army.

The letter that follows gives proof of a patriotic spirit which is full of hope for the Republic, for, as our poetic correspondent, Will Stokes, has so well said in his flowing verse, it is "the girl behind the man behind the gun" that counts, especially in this country. Our correspondent says: "Will you allow me to raise a protest against changing our national anthem? On account of associations, I do not see how anyone can want a new national anthem any more than he would want to change the flag. The heart of anyone who loves the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and every American should, must certainly answer to it, wherever it is played. I am only a young lady, but I cannot remember the time when I did not stand at attention whenever I heard the 'Star Spangled Banner' played; and even, in a theater I never hear it played without my heart getting that same queer feeling that comes to it when I am at an Army post, for evening parade and the band plays the 'Star Spangled Banner.' Whenever I've been on one of our boats I have always remained for 'Colors,' just for the sake of hearing the 'Star Spangled Banner.' When I've been away from the States neither 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' nor 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' brought that same queer feeling to my heart that the 'Star Spangled Banner' brings, never mind under what circumstances it is played."

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NAVY REORGANIZATION BY ORDER.

We trust that we shall not have to apply to the Navy this legend inscribed upon the tombstone of an over-medicated gentleman: "I was well; I would be better, and here I lie." Secretary Newberry, acting under the authority of the President, has applied the surgeon's knife with remorseless hand, showing such skill in the application of anesthesia that he is able to tell us that though part of his plan has practically been in effect since Jan. 1, "up to the present time there has not been received one word of criticism, suggestion or protest." If the secrets of our editorial office were open to the worthy Secretary he might find occasion to modify this statement. Has he invited the confidence of those who might be expected to criticize his plans, or are they in the position of the deceased man whose brother replied, when asked whether the departed was "reconciled" to his taking off: "My God, he had to be!" The methods of naval administration are not such as to encourage volunteer criticism of the action of superior authority. This we say without intending to reflect upon the plans of the Secretary, but only by the way of a quiet smile at the suggestion that such a complete bouleversement as the Secretary has undertaken meets with universal approval.

The changes in naval administration ordered are indicated by the articles and orders on pages 601 and 614 of this paper. Secretary Newberry has, as would appear, with a typewriter and suggestions from his experience in the Department and out of it, recreated the naval establishment, and with many odds against him both in the bureaus and in the White House. It seems that when President Roosevelt summoned to Washington Jan. 16 the Washington Naval Conference, as it was formally named at the White House, the expectation was that it would take some time and thought and paper to perform the task that had been cut out for that body of experts in naval practice and administration. But the unexpected happened. The conference met with Mr. Newberry present as its president and for perhaps half an hour he explained to his associates of the conference the precise difficulties to correct which they had been asked to advise. He also submitted a plan for accomplishing the work and there was a copy laid in front of each member of the conference. Mr. Newberry withdrew to go to the Cabinet meeting and his ideas were discussed fully. He returned in an hour and resumed his place with the conference. In less than another half-hour his plan had been approved and the findings of the conference were signed. This was a more decisive action than had been anticipated. The momentum of the affair carried it straight through the White House, with the President's approval, and the Secretary was so far forth master of the situation and the process of reforming the Department had begun.

On Wednesday, Jan. 27, the Secretary gave out the carefully prepared statement of what had been done with the authority of the President's approval, which appears on page 601. It shows that the Bureaus of Equipment, Yards and Docks and Steam Engineering are to go out of existence except in name. This result as to the Bureau of Yards and Docks was wholly unthought-of before. The drastic method followed in dealing with such a hitherto strong bureau as Steam Engineering, by making it simply a division in the Bureau of Navigation to design without control of manufacturing, produced a mighty shock upon the officers in that bureau. It may be announced on the best authority that the President has selected as the next head of what remains of Steam Engineering, Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, now fleet engineer of the Battleship Fleet. The Bureau of Construction and Repair absorbs a large part of the work of Steam Engineering, and naval constructors, it will be observed, are to become the general managers of the work of the navy yards. This secures for the most important work in the establishment the services of the most highly developed body of scientific officers in the Navy. They, like the Engineers of the Army, have from time immemorial been the best type of skilled trained officers. It is hoped that the new responsibilities and honors that have come to them will help to lessen or wholly remove the jealousies between staff and line. It is understood to be the desire of the officers of advanced rank, who may object to remain on duty under an officer inferior to them in rank, be ordered to sea duty. As this is not practicable it is probable that they will apply to be retired after thirty years' service, to which they are now entitled, with the exception of three, two of whom reach the limit next October, and one not until April 22, 1910.

With the augmentation of the two boards already accomplished, and possibly to be still further carried on so as to include representation of all of the five great bureaus of the Department, the task of reorganization would seem to have been well wrought out. The work done rests on the authority bestowed upon the President by law to adjust and arrange the work of each of the

bureaus, which involves the possibility of its practical extinction, preserving only the title and that of its head, leaving Congress to affirm such action by subsequent legislation or not, as it pleases. There are evidences in the language of the letter on page 614 organizing the late Naval Conference as a board, that it was drafted before the conference met Jan. 16. It is also to be noted that it is called a commission and not a conference, and that Secretary Newberry is not a member. On good authority it is learned that the President does not expect the commission to make its report in reply to the questions raised before the 4th of March. This would imply that there has been some sort of a tentative understanding between the out-going and the in-coming President. It is hardly conceivable that Mr. Roosevelt would demoralize an executive department, and then complacently wave his successor upon the scene of chaos to create and harmonize and bring into order again. There is in some quarters, it may be said, a suspicion that in his last letter to the commission the President is attempting to readjust a result that was not entirely to his liking in the first action of the conference. Evidence of this may appear later, but for the present the apparent reconsideration of the action of the conference may be taken to be simply a desire to be thorough and to add to what has been accomplished in the way of reorganization the further business of securing efficiency in strategic preparation. Whatever may be the motive for this thing or that, it is to be said, and it is enough to say, that the Navy has within the last few days entered a new era in its existence. Big events have taken place and great consequences are to be expected to follow them—and all for the good of the Service, as the enthusiastic advocates of these changes assume, and we trust with good reason. Possibly, however, we may see re-enacted in this instance the experience of the pilgrims in the fable, each of whom was allowed to relieve his shoulders of the burden he had borne for many years with much grumbling, and choose in its place any burden from the heap of discarded burdens to which he had added his own. Each man, we are told, after various experiments, finally picked up and marched off with the load he originally bore and to which his shoulders had become so accustomed that he found he preferred it to any other.

Whatever may be thought of the Secretary's plans for improving the Navy, we are sure that every naval officer affected by the orders providing for a new distribution of duties and responsibilities will do his earnest best to make the Secretary's plans a complete and brilliant success. They have been decided upon and it will be time to condemn them only when they have been subjected to a thorough and loyal trial.

THE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

We have had frequent occasion to commend the Corps of Engineers of the Army for faithful and efficient work. Their work has been efficient because it has been faithful. Recent criticisms have prompted expressions of appreciation from many sources; but the officers of the Corps have made no protest against criticism which they must and do regard as unmerited, nor have they appealed for any reward other than the consciousness of duty well performed. It would seem that the least recognition due them demands that they be afforded proper facilities for continuing their efforts for the public welfare.

It is indispensable that a corps of military engineers be maintained in time of peace; for it cannot be improvised in case of emergency. The worth of military engineers depends like that of other specialists upon thorough education and long experience in practical work, and the logical and sensible plan for securing these for the Corps of Engineers is the one which has been in successful operation for many years. The record of work successfully accomplished to the great and lasting benefit of the commerce of this country is incontrovertible proof of the wisdom of placing the rivers, harbors and canals under their charge, and it is their experience in this civil work which has developed that character and ability which have enabled the Corps of Engineers to meet every demand in peace or war. This civil work is their school of experience. For their special education as military engineers they must look elsewhere.

The Military Academy was originally intended to educate officers for the Corps of Engineers, and for many years the Academy, including its instructors and cadets, formed a part of that corps. When the value of specially trained officers was more fully realized, the Academy was enlarged to educate for all branches of the Service. It is no longer able to impart the greatly extended education of a modern military engineer, and to meet this condition the Engineer School was established at Willet's Point, N.Y., a quarter of a century ago, and about four years ago was removed to Washington Barracks, D.C., where quarters were built for officers and troops and some other necessary buildings for the new post were erected; but the work stopped there.

This school of vital national importance is now conducted in the inadequate space afforded by a fragment of the old prison where the Lincoln conspirators were confined and executed. The magnificent school library, largely contributed by officers of the corps, and composed of over thirty-two thousand volumes, many of them so rare that in case of loss it would be impossible to replace them, is not fully available for use, because at least three-quarters of the library is packed away in boxes for lack of space. The entire library is stored in non-fireproof buildings and upon book-stacks of inflammable pine. The loss of this library would be a serious calamity. Old wooden sheds are utilized as laboratories for the school,

valuable machinery and electrical apparatus being thus exposed to destruction or damage by fire. Material from old buildings abandoned at Fort Foote is being brought to Washington Barracks in order to repair an old abandoned outhouse for use as a cement-testing laboratory. The Army Appropriation bill contained a provision to supply the buildings so urgently needed, but this item has been stricken out by the House. It is the duty of the Senate to restore it and insist upon its becoming law to prevent a continuation of the present discreditable state of affairs. No modern school should be obliged to struggle along in such neglect; and when the object of neglect is a national institution directly connected with the economical prosecution of vast engineering operations and even with the national safety, there is no language too strong to express a proper condemnation of such indifference.

CUBAN ARMY OF PACIFICATION.

The characteristic of going about its work without display, without ostentation, which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has so often mentioned as a marked quality in the American Army, has made a deep impression upon the Cuban mind, as is shown by the editorial from a Havana paper, which we reprint in another column. That we, with our intimate acquaintance with the Army and its way of doing things, should have held such opinions was to be taken for granted, hence it is peculiarly gratifying to note a similar appreciation among civilians, especially among those so little fitted by temperament and experience to submit to military restraint as the Cubans. The very term "Army of Pacification," tended to excite a local antipathy toward the visiting soldiers, in awakening a resentment against the belief that the natives were unable to settle their own differences. "Pacification" implies disorder, and disorder is a reflection upon a community, upon a government. The foreign soldier in uniform is an embodiment of this reflection; he stands in the position of a policeman in the midst of a family quarrel, liable to incur the enmity of both sides in the dispute. Therefore the American military "pacifier" has occupied a singularly delicate position in Cuba, and the popular acclaim which greets his record of duty done derives a special worth and significance from the sensitiveness and pride of the people from whom the praise has come. An obtrusive, self-assertive, or condescending American soldiery on Cuban soil might not only have put back Cuba's progress for years, but have seriously endangered our relations with the infant republic.

Governor Magoon, the civil administrator of the government of Cuba, during this period bears like testimony to the self-effacement of the members of the visiting army. In this attitude of our soldiers there was no timidity or humility, but a dignified realization of the duty that had to be performed and a desire to accomplish it quietly, and with no effort at display. History shows this disposition of the American soldier has been conspicuous on memorable occasions. When General Scott took Mexico, the people were ready to confer any office upon him, but he repudiated the very thought of doing anything but his duty as a soldier. So with Gen. U. S. Grant. On the capture of Richmond, so far from indulging in a Roman triumph, he never even entered the city. After it had surrendered to him he hastened to Washington to set on foot the work of disbanding the Army. Our soldiers in Cuba, from Major General Barry down to the lowest private, in the discharge of their difficult tasks, have lived nobly up to the best traditions of the United States Army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs began its consideration of the so-called Additional Officers' Bill this week with the hearing on Thursday of Major Gen. J. F. Bell. There was a full meeting of the committee, and the various members manifested interest in the measure that augurs well for a favorable report and successful consideration in the House. General Bell presented the whole case for the Army ably and convincingly. He was prepared with a tabulated statement showing every officer on detached duty, and the organization from which he was detailed and the various laws under which all details are made. He was accompanied by Capt. Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., who has assembled all the data bearing on the subject of details, and the need for additional officers to make good to the Army the inroads of special duty required by Congress and the public business. No officer in the Army is better qualified than Captain Hagood to perform acceptably such a task. The recollection on the part of the members of the committee of his valuable services in connection with the pay bill served to give them a strong confidence in the facts that he was able to bring before them. General Bell was asked pertinently by members of the committee if it would not be wise to state explicitly in the bill how the additional officers were to be distributed in the different staff and special details. To this he replied that all the details provided for in the bill would be made equitably just as they now are in selections for staff duty. He said that there was kept on file in the War Department a record of how each detail was made, and the proportion due each arm of the Service and required by each staff officer was always made a matter of careful and equitable adjustment. This practice, which was justified by good sense and the needs of the Service, would be adhered to, he said, and he was prepared to make a promise for the Department to that effect. No changes

in the text of the measure were urged on the part of the committee. The committee will continue the hearing Monday, Feb. 1. It now seems likely that the bill will be reported soon, possibly next week. What some of our correspondents are anxious to know is as to whether in this equitable disposition, proposed by General Bell, detailed officers are to be counted with the staff or with the line organizations to which they belong.

In our forecast some months ago of the work of the international naval conference to be held in London, we predicted that there would be sharply conflicting views which might militate against a harmonious decision. This prophecy has been verified, if we may believe frequent press despatches from London, where the conference has been held during the past month. Trouble has arisen, it is said, over the definition of "contraband" and over the question of "continuous voyage." On the latter point the Americans hold that a neutral vessel carrying contraband is liable to seizure so long as she is on the high seas or in belligerent waters, as against the Continental view that only warships actually engaged in blockading a port can seize such a vessel. The American delegates are Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, and Prof. George G. Wilson, of Brown University, both peculiarly well qualified to pass on such questions. The primary purpose of the conference is to determine definite principles of maritime international law to be used for the government of the proposed international prize court under the twelfth convention of the second Hague conference, last year. The United States at The Hague conferences has favored the immunity of private property, non-contraband, from capture at sea. At the last Hague conference the United States delegates would not accept any change in the rules of blockade and contraband then existing. The view of the United States is that the condemnation of a ship is a judicial function and that a prize court must determine whether a vessel should be condemned.

The report of Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly and 1st Lieutenants Vaughan, Councilman, Musser, Lambert, Flexner, Thayer, of the Reserve Corps, and Capt. E. F. Russell, Med. Corps, appointed a special board to consider and advise on the introduction in the Army of the practice of vaccination as a preventive of typhoid is announced in general orders this week, and it appears that the board has not gone quite so far in its recommendations as had been supposed. There is no purpose revealed of compulsory trial of the practice—a course which would no doubt have provoked from all parts of the Army a loud protest. The board approves of vaccination and without a dissenting voice expressed the conviction that its introduction in the Army would be useful and harmless, and would diminish typhoid, that experience elsewhere justifies its adoption in the Regular and Volunteer armies of the United States in time of war and peace, and recommends the immediate introduction of the practice in the Hospital Corps, the Army Nurse Corps, and in any expedition of troops ordered to take the field for active operations; beyond this it is urged that opportunity be offered for voluntary submission to anti-typhoid vaccination throughout the Army as a whole. There can be very little if any objection to these conclusions. After the medical profession has itself subjected to the new treatment the laymen need not hesitate to take it as a blessing.

Steamers are now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard taking aboard loads of building material sufficient to construct some 2,500 houses to be erected in Italy to house the victims of the earthquake at Messina and its vicinity. The timbers are all cut to standard length so as to require as little fitting as possible. Half a million dollars is to be devoted to this enterprise of charity and good-will toward the stricken Italians. It would be well if the Navy Department could send with this building material carpenters from the Navy, furnishing them with ready money sufficient to pay the Italians who will be required to complete, under their supervision, buildings to be erected upon ground set apart for the Italian government. This will insure the prompt and economical completion of the work and the distribution of a large sum to the destitute Italians in the shape of payment for services, which is the best form of charitable aid. In the case of the Celtic the officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard gave an admirable illustration of the capacity of our Navy officers for rapid work in an emergency. A further illustration of this will be given if our government is able to turn over to the Italian government a colony of houses all ready for occupation and erected on Italian soil under the direction of officers of the Navy.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is making estimates for placing new training gear on all the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet as soon as practicable after its arrival home. This is a matter that has been most carefully studied during the cruise of the fleet. Numerous reports have come from the ordnance officers of the fleet as to the defects of the present gear for training the guns. Between the highest speed and the lowest of training a gun are numerous variable speeds, but it has been found that the minimum is not slow enough by several degrees. With a ship a mile off and moving at a slow speed the minimum speed of the training gear now on the ships working at seven or eight degrees a minute causes the gun to travel far ahead of the target when it should be possible to keep the gun trained directly on the ship as she moves.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Bills before Congress appear on page 617. The Naval Appropriation bill, Fortifications Appropriation bill, and other Congressional matter, on page 616.

President Roosevelt on Jan. 28 vetoed S. 653, to issue commissions to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service retired with increased rank. "It seems to me," the President said in his message, "that the showing made by these documents warrants the assertion that the proposed legislation would certainly be undesirable and possibly pernicious." The documents to which he referred were a letter from the Secretary of the Navy and a memorandum from Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Both officials denounced the proposed law as inherently bad and calculated to cause confusion in the ranks of the military establishments of the nation. Admiral Pillsbury accompanied his condemnation of the measure by citing a concrete case. "Lieut. Comdr. George Mallison, U.S.N.," says the Admiral, "was selected out by the board of rear admirals and was retired on June 30, 1907, with the rank of commander. This advanced Mr. Mallison and made him senior to 171 lieutenant commanders who remained on the active list and who were his seniors prior to the date of his retirement. Under the present law Mr. Mallison does not get a commission, and when those 171 lieutenant commanders are promoted to commanders they immediately regain their seniority over Mr. Mallison. Under operation of the proposed law those officers would not regain their seniority over Mr. Mallison, as he would hold a commission in the commander's grade from the date of his retirement, which would antedate the commissions of the officers in question, as they would be promoted to fill vacancies occurring subsequent to his retirement." On motion of Senator Aldrich the message and the documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The President, endorsing the suggestion of Governor Magoon, has sent the following message to Congress: "Governor Magoon, on the eve of leaving Cuba, has expressed the hope that the wreck of the battleship Maine may be removed from the harbor of Havana. I trust that Congress will see the wisdom of this suggestion and will provide for the removal of the Maine. We should not allow the wreck of this historic ship to remain as a possible danger to navigation in Havana Harbor; this is wise from no standpoint."

The raising of the wreck of the battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana harbor in 1898, is authorized in a bill introduced Jan. 28 by Representative Calder of New York. The task of raising the wreck is put on the Secretary of the Navy. He is also directed to inter any bodies that may be found in or about the wreck.

A compromise in the Foraker bill to restore the discharged negro soldiers provides that the board of inquiry called for in the amendment recently offered by Mr. Foraker, instead of being specifically named by the bill, shall be composed of five officers above the rank of colonel to be named by the Secretary of War, who shall review applications for the re-enlistment from the discharged soldiers and shall make recommendations to the Secretary of War, who will have the power to veto such recommendations. The veto arrangement was insisted upon by the administration. Although the belief prevails that the compromise measure will be passed by the Senate, it will be fought bitterly by the Southern Senators, who are opposed to the re-enlistment of the discharged men.

A supplemental estimate of appropriation for buildings and grounds, Military Academy, transmitted to Congress on Jan. 22, is \$4,000, for labor and material for alterations to sixteen rooms in south cadet barracks and equipping same with necessary blackboards, chairs, desks, and tables for temporary use as section rooms, to be immediately available; such work being called for to provide for accommodations for the entrance of the new fourth class on March 1 of each year.

In vetoing a bill which proposed to correct the military record of John H. Layne, of Bradentown, Fla., a soldier who was injured during the Spanish-American War while helping to save government stores at Ponce, P.R., the President said in part: "The bill is highly objectionable because it proposes to alter certain historical records of the War Department, which should be kept inviolate, and confers a favor without any warrant upon the special individual not entitled to such favor. It would establish demoralizing and vicious precedent if enacted into law." Layne was discharged "by favor" on Dec. 16, 1898. The military affairs committee contended that he should have been discharged for inability, so that he might be entitled to preference for governmental employment. The bill proposed to change the wording of the discharge to that effect.

A memorial was presented to Congress on Jan. 26, proposing a plan for a change of government for the District of Columbia. It includes the granting of the franchise to male residents of the District twenty-one years of age or more, and paying taxes on at least \$500 assessed real or personal property. In place of three commissioners as now, a governor is asked for, to be elected with five commissioners, other five commissioners to be appointed by the President. A delegate to represent the District in the House is also suggested.

Under date of Jan. 15, Secretary Newberry addressed Chairman Foss, of the Naval Committee, in regard to private legislation, as follows:

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the bill (H.R. 20200) for the relief of Gunner Carrington A. Young, U.S.N., retired, you are advised that the purpose of this bill is evidently to extend to Gunner Young the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act approved June 29, 1906, which authorized the advancement on the retired list of certain officers who served during the Civil War "in the regular or volunteer forces." From Gunner Young's statement when claiming the benefits of this act it appeared that the service which he rendered was not in either the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, and he could not, therefore, be given the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade. The department recommends disapproval of legislation of this character, for the relief of individual officers, but sees no objection to general legislation authorizing the advancement to the next higher grade of all officers who rendered service as part of a quasi-military force, such as that claimed by Gunner Young.

President Roosevelt has withdrawn the nomination of Dr. Charles A. I. Reed, of Cincinnati, as lieutenant and surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, which was sent to the Senate a few weeks ago. This action is the result of an interview given to the press in Washington by Dr. Reed, who has been there attending a meeting of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association.

While the House Military Committee decided not to

recommend an appropriation for aeronautical work under the Signal Corps, there is a prospect that the Senate Military Committee will look at the matter more favorably. The Signal Corps desired \$500,000 for the new branch of the Service, assurance being given that the dirigible balloon was beyond the experiment stage and was an instrument of much use in time of war as "a component part of the equipment of any well regulated army." It was pointed out that France has three dirigibles and Germany four, while the Italian army is in a measure equipped with them, and recent reports are that the Russian army is adding them to its equipment. The plan was to have this government obtain a number of medium-sized balloons, such as the one acquired last summer. When General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, was before the House Committee he was questioned as to the possibility of firing at balloons with mortars. "It is not believed that you are going to fight a balloon," said the General, "with nothing except a balloon. You cannot shoot a balloon down with guns, because it has a horizontal and vertical motion, and nobody can hit it. It is almost impossible to find a balloon at a thousand feet, even on a moonlight night."

"We do not believe that the aeroplane will ever take the place of the dirigible balloon," he continued. "Experience shows that the aeroplane will carry only a very light burden, not to exceed two or three men, and the minute you commence to carry any load you must put on the gas bag. It seems hardly possible that aeroplanes are going up to the height that a dirigible balloon goes."

Following the precedent established in the granting of pensions of \$5,000 a year to the widows of Presidents Polk, Tyler, Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, it is probable that similar provision will be made for Mrs. Cleveland, and to this end the President has sent urgent recommendations to the committee chairmen.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate on Jan. 21 passed S. 8265, to regulate examinations for promotion in the Medical Corps of the Army, which provides:

That any officer on the active list of the Army as a major of the Medical Corps who, at his first examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel in said corps, has been or shall hereafter be found disqualified for such promotion for any reason other than physical disability incurred in the line of duty shall be suspended from promotion and his right thereto shall pass successively to such officers next below him in rank in said corps as are or may become eligible to promotion under existing law during the period of his suspension. Any officer suspended from promotion, as hereinbefore provided, shall be re-examined as soon as practicable after the expiration of one year from the date of the completion of the examination that resulted in his suspension; and if on such re-examination he is found qualified for promotion, he shall again become eligible thereto; but if he is found disqualified by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty, he shall be retired, with the rank to which his seniority entitles him to be promoted; and if he is not found disqualified by reason of such physical disability, but is found disqualified for promotion for any other reason, he shall be retired without promotion.

Mr. Warren explained that "the existing law regarding examinations for promotion in the Medical Corps which passed two years ago, through a change made that did not seem to be fully understood at the time, provided that officers must be examined whenever they passed from one grade to another until they arrived at the position of lieutenant colonel; but it left the majors in such position that, failing in an examination, they stood right where they were. They had no chance for a re-examination, could not be retired, and others went up over them to the grade of lieutenant colonel, while these men, practically discredited, were left as majors and still kept in the Service. The result of that is that no post or garrison feels quite contented to have sent to them a major discredited by the department but still retained in the Service. This bill provides that these majors may have the same right as those in the line and in other departments, to take another examination, and failing in that they may be retired. The second examination takes place as near as practicable after twelve months."

The Senate on Jan. 25 passed S. Res. 261, reading as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is authorized to inquire into the methods of expending in the Navy Department money appropriated by Congress for the naval establishment, and whether such expenditures are made in the most useful and economical manner, and whether the system under which the public business is conducted in navy yards and naval stations and in the Navy Department in Washington is the best that can be attained, and whether any legislation by Congress is needed and is desirable to improve the administration of the Navy Department.

The Senate on Jan. 22 passed joint resolution S.R. 117, making Feb. 12, 1909, the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a special legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories, recommending that the American people everywhere set apart the day to honor Lincoln's memory, and appropriating \$50,000 for plans, surveys, etc., for the construction of suitable memorials, which may include a great national highway from Washington to Gettysburg.

Senator Foraker has introduced and the Senate has passed a resolution providing gold medals for Orville and Wilbur Wright in recognition of their achievements in aviation.

The Senate on Jan. 22 passed a resolution calling upon the Appropriations Committee to report to the Senate "whether any officers of the Government, including the Army and Navy, are devoting to their personal or private use any carriages, automobiles, or other vehicles which are the property of or are provided by the Government."

The Senate has passed S.R. 108, permitting Demetrio Castillo, Jr., of Cuba, to receive instruction (at his own expense) at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Monthly pensions were granted in the Senate on Jan. 22 to the following: Widow of Comdr. W. A. Windsor, U.S.N., \$40; W. C. Webber, U.S.A., \$30; C. S. Arnold, U.S.N., \$24; William McCarren, U.S.N., \$30; John Blade, U.S.A., \$30; John Giles, U.S.A., \$30; widow of Peter Anderson, U.S.A., \$12; George A. Sorrels, U.S.A., \$24; widow of Capt. W. M. Crofton, U.S.A., \$30, and \$2 for minor child.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on H.R. 2952, for the relief of Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th U.S. Inf.

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the House amendments of S. 5473, "to authorize the Secretary of the Navy in certain cases to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service."

Senator Warren, chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the retirement of officers on the active list of the Regular Army who have been passed over in promotion by officers junior to them in length of commissioned service. No officer whose commission dates back of 1899 is to be affected by the provisions of the act.

A favorable report has been made in the Senate on S.

6190, which provides that any officer of the Medical Department, U.S.A., below the grade of brigadier general who served creditably as an acting assistant surgeon in the Army during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the President's discretion and with the Senate's sanction, be placed on the Army retired list with rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him upon the date of his retirement. Only five retired officers are affected by this bill. They are: Philip F. Harvey, colonel, assistant surgeon general, 1864-1865; William H. Corbusier, lieutenant general, deputy surgeon general, 1864-1865; Henry S. Kilbourne, lieutenant colonel, retired, 1862-1864; John V. Lauderdale, major, retired, 1862-1866; and V. Cherbonnier, captain, retired, 1862-1865. Col. Henry Lippincott, who would have been affected, died prior to the consideration of the bill.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on Jan. 21 on the amendment submitted by Mr. Wetmore on Jan. 18, proposing to appropriate \$225,000 for the construction and equipment of a steam revenue cutter for service in Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters, with headquarters at Newport, R.I., intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

In the Senate on Jan. 25 H.R. 21926, for the organization of the militia in the District of Columbia, was reported, with numerous amendments to make it conform with the requirements of the Dick Militia act as amended at the last session of Congress.

A favorable report has been made in the Senate on S. 8541, which amends the act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia, by permitting any physician or surgeon who has been commissioned as major or surgeon, or a corresponding rank, and who has served for a period of one year in the Army, Navy, or Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the U.S., to practice medicine in the District of Columbia without examination.

As an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Dick proposes in the Senate to add this:

That the provision of the act making appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, which fixed the rate of travel allowance to an officer upon discharge from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence at the time of appointment, or to the place of his original entry into the Service, at the rate of four cents a mile, shall not be construed as applying to any officer who entered the Volunteer Army prior to the date of the passage of said act, and who was then in the Service; and any such officer shall have his right to travel allowance upon discharge determined by the law (R.S. 1289) in force at the date of his entry into the Volunteer Army.

An amendment proposed to be offered to the Sundry Civil bill in the Senate on Jan. 27, by Mr. Frye, provides:

That the number of officers of the grade of senior captain in the Revenue Cutter Service be increased from 6 to 12, who shall perform duty in connection with the construction of vessels and the inspection of their armament and crews and such other duties as the Secretary of the Treasury or the President may prescribe, each with the rank of a lieutenant colonel in the Army and a commander in the Navy, and who shall have the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel in the Army; that the 6 additional senior captains shall be promoted from the active list of captains in the order of seniority; Provided, That when the appointments herein are made the active list of captains in the Revenue Cutter Service shall be reduced by 6, and the said list shall remain thereafter at 25.

In the discussion of the Legislative bill in the Senate on Wednesday last, when Mr. Borah offered an amendment to the committee amendment relating to the President's salary, which the committee had placed at \$100,000, and Mr. Borah vainly endeavored to have put back to \$50,000, it was brought out that the cost of maintaining a President and keeping up the White House, as appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, is \$229,430. Of this amount \$85,000 is noted as entirely at the discretion of the President. The items are given as follows: President's salary, \$50,000; clerk hire, \$60,620; contingent fund, \$25,000; President's traveling expenses, \$25,000; maintenance White House, horses, vehicles, etc., \$35,000; White House grounds, \$9,000; fuel, \$6,000; care of greenhouses, \$9,000; repair of greenhouses, \$3,000; printing, \$2,000; lighting White House grounds, \$510; total, \$229,430.

PROPOSED SENATE NAVY BILL AMENDMENTS.

In the Senate on Jan. 21 amendments intended to be proposed to the Naval Appropriation bill were submitted as follows: By Mr. Gallinger, to establish a medical reserve corps in the Medical Department of the Navy; Mr. Perkins, to appropriate \$350,000 to continue the improvement of the channel at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.; Mr. Dick, to use the crypt and window spaces of the U.S. Naval Academy chapel as memorials to U.S. naval officers who have successfully commanded a fleet or squadron in battle, etc.; Mr. Piles, to appropriate \$763,000 for improvements at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

In the Senate on Jan. 22 Mr. Platt submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$15,000 for improving compressed-air lines at the New York Navy Yard, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill; also one increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the waterfront at the same yard from \$50,000 to \$76,330.

In the Senate on Jan. 25 Mr. Piles offered as an amendment to the Naval bill, H.R. 26394, a proviso: "To complete the marine garrison navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., \$150,000; for officers' quarters, \$60,000." (The first clause of this amendment was in the bill as introduced in the House, but was stricken out.)

An amendment proposed to be offered by Mr. Dick to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 26394) would give naval constructors, assistant naval constructors, civil engineers, assistant civil engineers, and professors of mathematics the same leave pay as officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps of corresponding rank and length of service; chiefs of bureaus and assistants to chiefs of bureaus the highest sea pay of their rank; and provide that in computing the longevity pay of officers on the retired list all service on active duty shall be counted, whether such service was performed before or after date of retirement; and that paymasters' clerks in the Navy may be retired after 30 years' service in the same manner as other officers and enlisted men.

Senate amendments proposed to be offered to the Naval Appropriation bill Jan. 27 include the following:

Mr. Martin.—That all employees of the navy yards, gun factories, and naval stations, in addition to the leaves of absence now provided for by existing law may hereafter, in exceptional and meritorious cases, where such employees are ill, be granted leaves of absence with pay, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, not to exceed fifteen days in any one year.

Mr. Gallinger.—That the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy shall consist of chief pharmacists; pharmacists, who shall be appointed by the President; and such ratings in the enlisted

branch as may be designated according to law governing other enlisted men: Provided, That pharmacists shall, in like manner as other warrant officers are commissioned, be commissioned chief pharmacists, and shall, on promotion, have the rank, pay, and allowances of other commissioned warrant officers.

Mr. Johnston.—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to contract for or purchase one small vessel whose vitals are located below the normal load water line, such vessel to have a speed of not less than 16 knots and to cost not to exceed \$22,500: Provided, That before any vessel provided for in this paragraph shall be purchased or contracted for a vessel of similar construction shall have been constructed, complete and of full size for naval warfare, and submitted to the Navy Department for such trial and tests as the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, prescribe, and as the result of such tests be demonstrated to have fulfilled all the reasonable requirements of naval warfare for such a vessel.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House on Jan. 23 passed several omnibus pension bills, among them being one for the widow of Rear Admiral Coghlan, which the committee had increased to \$50 from \$30, the amount provided by law for widows of general officers. After the passage of the bills Mr. Olcott called for a reconsideration of the vote, and proposed to amend by increasing the provision for Mrs. Coghlan to \$100 a month. After considerable discussion the amendment was rejected. The bills passed included monthly pensions to the following: Julia B. Coghlan, widow of Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., \$50; widow of Col. Alfred T. Smith, U.S.A., \$30; F. M. Greene, late contract surgeon, U.S.A., \$50; T. R. Harris, U.S.N., \$24; George W. Shank, U.S.N., \$24; Allen Hutchinson, U.S.N., \$24; C. M. Goodfellow, U.S.N., \$24; A. L. S. Morand, U.S.A., \$36; Erastus Barry, U.S.N., \$30; John Boice, U.S.A., \$24; James Ballard, U.S.A., \$24; widow of Lieut. R. W. Reynolds, \$25 and \$2 each additional for four minor children; W. A. Woodson, U.S.A., \$30; Thomas Conlin, U.S.A., \$30; Thomas Pierce, U.S.A., \$20; C. B. Stockton, U.S.A., \$12; John M. Davis, U.S.A., \$30; James Skrine, U.S.N., \$24; widow of James S. King, U.S.A., \$12; widow of Allen McKean, U.S.A., \$20; Robert E. Butcher, U.S.N., \$24; J. D. Boice, U.S.N., \$24; T. J. Meeks, U.S.N., \$36; W. J. Heany, U.S.A., \$17; John E. Taggart, U.S.A., \$18; Dennis Driscoll, U.S.A., \$16; dependent father of Clide Applegate, U.S.A., \$12.

H.R. 17901, which passed the House Jan. 23, authorizes the transfer to the War Department for the purposes of the public defense of the present lighthouse reservation adjoining the military reservation of Fort Howard, at North Point, in Baltimore county, Md., in exchange for a suitable and sufficient portion of said military reservation to be agreed upon between the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Secretary of War.

H.R. 25155, to amend the Act of July 1, 1902, providing for the administration of civil government in the Philippines, was favorably reported in the House on Jan. 26. The act would make Sec. 7 of the law read:

Sec. 7. The legislature shall hold annual sessions, commencing on the first Monday of February in each year and continuing not exceeding 90 days thereafter (Sundays and holidays not included): Provided, however, That the Philippine legislature may by law fix the date for the commencement of its annual sessions: And provided further, That the first meeting of the legislature shall be held upon the call of the governor within 90 days after the first election: And provided further, That if at the termination of any session the appropriations necessary for the support of government shall not have been made, an amount equal to the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for such purposes shall be deemed to be appropriated; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Favorable reports have been made in the House on H.R. 2950, for the relief of certain officers of the U.S. Signal Corps: S. 568, for the relief of Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., and S. 6891, for the relief of Major G. S. Bingham, Q.M.D.

A bill has been favorably reported in the House extending pension privileges to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the Civil War in cases where the marriage occurred since June 27, 1890. It is estimated by the Pension Bureau that there are about 15,000 or 20,000 women who would be benefited by the passage of this law. The report of the committee says that it cannot be assumed that those widows who married since June 27, 1890, were influenced by mercenary reasons, as under the existing laws they had no pensionable status. Opponents of the measure point out, however, that the bill furnishes a reason for designing women to seek out aged soldiers and marry them, as under its provisions they would be pensionable after the death of their soldier husbands.

Favorable report has been made in the House on H.R. 27249, granting pensions to widows of the following: Col. L. H. Walker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., \$40; Douglas M. Scott, late captain and commissary, U.S.A., \$30; 2d Lieut. T. S. Borden, U.S.M.C., \$25 and \$2 for minor child; Med. Dir. Robt. A. Marmion, U.S.N., \$40 and \$2 for minor child.

H.R. 23244, to create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Civil War officers' annuity honor roll," to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and who are not now on the retired list of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was reported in the House on Jan. 25, amended to read:

That upon written application to the Secretary of War, or to the Secretary of the Navy, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving officer who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, shall be entered on a roll to be known as the "Civil War officers' annuity honor roll." Each person so entered shall have served with credit as an officer in said Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the Civil War, for a period of not less than one year, and shall have been honorably discharged, and shall not have been retired; said application to be accompanied with proof of identity of the applicant, and both the application and proof to be under oath: Provided, That an officer who resigned or was discharged from said service because of wounds received in battle, or of permanent disability incurred in the line of duty, shall be entitled to be placed on this honor roll without reference to the length of his service in said Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: And provided further, That any officer who served with credit as an enlisted man in the Civil War shall have such service credited in connection with his service as an officer.

Sec. 2. That each applicant whose name shall be entered upon said roll shall be entered as of the highest mustered rank held by him while serving in said Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and when so entered on said roll he shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as follows: From the time that he attains the age of 70 years, \$50 per month during the remaining

period of his natural life, such pay to begin on the date of filing his said application with the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy. And to each enlisted man who had a like service in the Civil War there shall be paid, from the time he attains the age of 70 years, the sum of \$25 per month during the remaining period of his natural life: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer while serving as an official or employee of the United States or any state or municipal government and is receiving for such service an amount equal to or in excess of the benefits to which he would otherwise be entitled to receive under this act.

Sec. 3. That each person who shall receive pay under this act shall thereby relinquish all his right and claim to pension from the United States after the date of filing said application, and any payment of such pension made to him covering a period subsequent to the filing of his said application shall be deducted from the amount due him on the first payment or payments under this act. The pay allowed by this act shall not be subject or liable to any attachment, levy, lien, or detention under any process whatever, and persons whose names are placed upon said roll shall not constitute any part of the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on Jan. 27 reported a substitute for H.R. 11744, which provides for the government of the Canal Zone and the construction of the Panama Canal.

ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL RIFLEMEN.

Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, secretary-treasurer of the Association of American International Riflemen, has sent out a circular letter to the members of the Association, requesting them to communicate with him at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C., on the following points:

1. The names and addresses of all persons eligible for active or associate membership in the Association, not already members within the knowledge of the writer. (See definition of membership below.)

2. Records of all important matches won by individual members.

3. Records or copies of records of former international matches for their incorporation in the records of the associations.

4. Statement of membership as official, principal or alternate on international teams.

Whereas the Army and Navy Journal through its editor, Col. William C. Church, has presented to the Association of American International Riflemen the famous Nevada trophy, under conditions which have been agreed upon by Colonel Church and the president of the Association, and which are as follows:

The Association of International Riflemen will arrange an annual competition on the Sea Girt range or on the range of some other state and during the annual meeting of the State Rifle Association.

Squad competition.—Open to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard or organized militia of the several states and territories and of the District of Columbia.

Rifle.—United States Service. Ammunition.—Any. Distance.—500 yards, 900 yards, 1,200 yards, ten shots at each distance. Entrance fee.—Five dollars. The winner must give a bond of \$500, conditioned for the safe return of the trophy to the Association before the next competition, when the bond will be canceled and surrendered.

Prizes.—First: The Nevada trophy. Heretofore and from 1875 to 1894 competed for by companies, and batteries of the Regular Army, withdrawn from competition in 1895 and now revived by the Army and Navy Journal, through the courtesy of Col. William C. Church. It is made of Nevada gold and silver at the cost of \$500 and was given by citizens of Nevada to be offered for competition by the Army and Navy Journal. Second: \$—, Third: \$—, Fourth: \$—, Fifth: \$—.

Therefore be it resolved that the presentation of the trophy is thoroughly appreciated by this Association, and the interest shown in rifle practice by the veteran editor of the Army and Navy Journal has been evidenced, with his courtesy and consideration in the presentation of the trophy, his hearty appreciation.

Resolved, that the trophy be accepted under the conditions named above, and that the president of the Association be and is hereby authorized to arrange for the first match, under the arrival of the Nevada trophy, during the nineteenth annual Sea Girt competitions, September, 1909.

Whereas, the president of this Association has given his individual bond to the Army and Navy Journal in the penal sum of \$500, conditioned for the safe keeping of the Nevada trophy, therefore be it resolved that Gen. Bird W. Spencer be, and is hereby designated the trustee with whom the individual bonds of winners shall be lodged and that this applies to his heirs, executors, administrators or assignees.

The circular further says: "Active members shall be limited to those individuals in good standing on all shooting ranges, who have served either as officers, shooting members or alternates on any rifle team representing the United States of America in competition with a foreign team. To be eligible to membership under this clause, the team of which the applicant was a member must have been determined on either by open competition or by selection without reference to any particular state or organization. The term 'officials' shall be interpreted so as to include any individual otherwise qualified whose name has appeared on any official program as having a duty to perform in connection with the team during the match.

"Associate members shall be limited to those individuals not included among the active members in good standing on all shooting ranges, who have served either as officials, shooting members or alternates on any rifle or revolver team representing either the United States of America or any state thereof, or any particular organization in competition with a foreign team.

"The members of the Association will be gratified to learn that the executive committee has unanimously approved the conditions governing the competition for the historic Nevada Trophy, presented to the Association by Col. William C. Church, editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. A copy of said conditions is herewith enclosed, and the distribution of the cash prizes will, however, receive further consideration by the executive committee.

"Three handsome and appropriate designs have been submitted to the President of the Association in the form of a lapel button and official seal, and the matter of the adoption of one will receive due consideration. Both the Palma and Olympic features are incorporated in these designs."

Members are invited to communicate freely to Captain Evans any suggestions bearing on the welfare of the Association. These will be forwarded to the President and will receive every consideration.

Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.S. Nebraska, captain of the winning Navy team of 1906, and captain of the battle-fleet team on the world cruise, has been requested to submit the names of the officers and men in the fleet who are eligible for membership, and the records of the international matches held on the cruise. A similar letter has been sent to Capt. D. C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., on the U.S.S. Colorado, requesting the same action on behalf of the Pacific Squadron team.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has recommended approval of a survey of the Brooklyn for general repairs to the amount of \$100,000.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Some of the sailors of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet have fared badly at French ports from assaults and swindling. Owing to the manner in which sailors were swindled by Marseilles restaurants and cabmen, who exacted double and triple prices from them, the Prefect intervened and orders were given to the police to prevent such swindling. The many enjoyable experiences, however, of officers and men make the unpleasant experiences look very small.

The Connecticut arrived at Villefranche, France, Jan. 22. Rear Admiral Sperry, Commander Grant and Lieutenant Wurtsbaugh dined Jan. 22 with the Right Honorable Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, on board the British Admiralty yacht Enchantress, which is anchored at Villefranche.

Rear Admiral Sperry paid an official call upon M. de Jolk, Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes, and also upon Henry White, the American Ambassador. Later in the day the Prefect and Mr. White returned the calls.

The Missouri and Ohio arrived at Smyrna Jan. 22 from Salonica.

The government officials and the Mayor of Algiers returned Rear Admiral Potter's visit aboard the Wisconsin on Jan. 22. The Mayor was greatly interested in the cruise of the Battleship Fleet. At the conclusion of the visit the Mayor, in the name of the city, invited the Rear Admiral and officers of the Wisconsin to a grand reception in the City Hall on Jan. 26, which was accepted. Many of the men were granted shore leave and visited the sights of the city.

The Scorpion arrived at Smyrna Jan. 23 from Constantinople with the Ambassador, Mr. Leishman, on board.

The ten officers of the Turkish navy who, at the request of the Sultan of Turkey, were given permission by the United States government to accompany the American Battleship Fleet on its voyage from the Mediterranean to Hampton Roads, have been placed on board the Ohio, the Missouri, the Virginia and the Louisiana at Smyrna.

General Ducray, accompanied by his staff, went over to Villefranche Jan. 23 and returned, on board the Connecticut, the official visit made by Rear Admiral Sperry.

Ambassador and Mrs. White, American Consul Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, Rear Admiral Sperry and eighteen other American officers, including Capt. Frank F. Fletcher of the Vermont; Capt. John Hubbard, of the Minnesota; Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, of the Kansas; Lieut. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Admiral Sperry's flag lieutenant; Paymaster McMillan, Ensign F. H. Leary and Lieut. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin, the military attaché at Paris, and Mrs. Chapin, were the guests at a luncheon given in their honor at Nice, Jan. 23, by the Prefect of Nice, M. Joly, and his wife. The toasts and responses were most cordial, and a military band played American airs throughout the entertainment.

Rutherford Stuyvesant, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, gave a dinner, Jan. 24, at Nice, in honor of Henry White, the American Ambassador, and Rear Admiral Sperry.

A party of American officers came into conflict with the police on Jan. 25 at Marseilles, and one of the Americans was taken to the police station, where, it is alleged, after a violent scene, the officer was subjected to rough treatment. Rear Admiral Wainwright has personally protested to the authorities against the action of the police, and a detailed report of the incident has been forwarded to the Prefect of Bouches du Rhone.

An association football match was played at Nice, Jan. 25, between a French team, composed of the best players of the Riviera Football Committee, and one selected from the officers of the American Fleet. The Frenchmen won by 5 to 1. In the first half play was fairly equal. The Frenchmen obtained only one goal. On play being resumed the Americans made the score equal, but then the Nice team regained the advantage and had the best of the game till the end. The match was played under most agreeable conditions, beautiful weather and the presence of a crowd of fashionable visitors. The American team was composed as follows: Goalkeeper, Midshipman Lilley, of the Vermont; backs, Midshipman Simpson and Midshipman Ewing, of the Kansas; halfbacks, Midshipman Hydrick, of the Vermont, Midshipman Allen and Ensign Leary, of the Minnesota; forwards, Midshipman Carter, of the Minnesota, Midshipman Oberlin, of the Kansas, and Midshipman Norton (captain), of the Vermont; Midshipman Thibault, of the Vermont, and Midshipman Smith, of the Vermont; substitutes, Midshipman Needham and Midshipman Lynch, of the Connecticut.

Rear Admiral Potter and the superior officers of the American vessels were dined at Algiers, Jan. 27, by Lady Holden, and afterward attended a ball organized by American visitors. Rear Admiral Potter received an ovation.

Rear Admiral Sperry left Villefranche, Jan. 27, at fifteen minutes after four o'clock, on the Connecticut, accompanied by the Minnesota, the Vermont and the Kansas, for Gibraltar. All the vessels of the fleet will assemble at the latter place by Jan. 31, instead of at Negro Bay. After coaling at Gibraltar, the fleet will leave that place for Hampton Roads, Va.

The supplyship Culgoza arrived at Marseilles, Jan. 27, to embark stores for the warships.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following are the scores of the games for the baseball championship of the United States Atlantic Fleet, played at Colombo, Ceylon: Dec. 15, Kentucky 13, Minnesota 10; Dec. 16, New Jersey 9, Virginia 2; Dec. 17, Nebraska 7, Missouri 1; Dec. 18, New Jersey 3, Kentucky 1; Dec. 19, Nebraska 22, New Jersey 10. The Nebraska wins championship for 1908.

The second division of the United States Pacific Fleet left Coquimbó Jan. 22 for Callao. There was a large fire before the division sailed and two hundred men from the American warships landed and assisted in extinguishing the flames.

Max Kunz, ship's cook, third class, died on the U.S.S. Helena at Hong Kong, China, Jan. 22. When enlisted he gave his next of kin as Dr. Emil Kunz (father), Chicago, Ill.

Secretary Newberry has written a letter commending C. L. Bowen, fireman, first class, U.S.S. Kearsarge, for rescuing A. M. Bushnell, machinist's mate, who fell overboard and was sinking for the third time. At the same time L. Gartner and E. Moore, seamen, also jumped over and assisted.

Rear Admiral Sperry on Dec. 23 wrote a letter of commendation to Henry Meinken, boatswain's mate, second class, who while on duty as patrolman on the jetty at Colombo, Ceylon, jumped overboard to rescue a man named

Connor, quartermaster, third class, who "ran down the dock crazy drunk, jumped overboard and swam to a boat anchored nearby." Meinken held the man from jumping overboard again until the Connecticut's steamer reached them.

The U.S. battleships Maine and Mississippi steamed into Havana Harbor Jan. 25. The Maine, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, led the way, and as she passed Morro Castle began a salute of the Cuban flag. This salutation was returned from the Cabanas Fortress after the ships had fully entered the harbor. As the two warships made their way through the narrow harbor entrance the bands on their quarterdecks played Cuban national airs. It was greeted with desultory applause from the thousands of persons who had crowded down to the sea walls of the city. The day was the eleventh anniversary of the arrival at Havana of the old battleship Maine, whose wreck is still to be seen in the harbor. The Maine and the Mississippi anchored in plain view of the wreck of the old Maine.

Early in April ten of the class of twenty female nurses of the Navy resulting from the first examination of candidates will be sent to duty at Yokohama and Canacao hospitals, where they are much needed. At that time also another examination will be held for another class of about the same number.

To the list of vessels in G.O. 81, Navy Department, 1908, whose officers and crews are entitled to campaign badges for service during the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection there have been added the Tecumseh for the West Indian badge, at Havana, May 9, 1898, and bars for May 10; the Scorpion for the Sampson badge for the engagement at Aguadores June 16, 1898; and the Barry and Chauncey for the Philippine campaign badge for service from May 6 to May 11, 1905.

The Pacific squadron, under Rear Admiral Swinburne, arrived at Callao, Peru, Jan. 27, and will remain until Feb. 10, when it will resume its trip to Magdalena Bay via Panama. During the stay of the visitors in Peru there are to be a series of regattas, banquets, balls and other entertainments in their honor.

A general reduction in the number of employees at the Philadelphia Navy Yard has thrown nearly six hundred mechanics out of work. The reduction is due to the completion of the work on the battleships Idaho and Mississippi. With the return of the Battleship Fleet the work will be resumed on a full basis.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Barnette Feb. 2 will promote Capt. Edward B. Barry to be rear admiral, Comdr. Charles A. Gove to be captain, Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. King to be commander, and Lieut. Dudley W. Knox to be lieutenant commander.

Experiments will soon be made at the model tank at the Washington Navy Yard with several models that have been in course of construction to provide a pattern for the hull of the sister ships Oklahoma and Wyoming. The load, displacement, draft and speed of the model will be calculated for the new battleship designed to carry twelve 12-inch guns.

The collier Caesar went up the Potomac this week to the naval proving ground at Indian Head for a supply of smokeless powder for the magazines at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Midshipman William P. Sedgwick has been retired for physical disability, with advancement to the grade of ensign. As there is no law under which midshipmen can be retired, a special act of Congress was passed for this special purpose, even after the young man had been obliged to tender his resignation as a midshipman and it had been accepted. Ensign Sedgwick was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1900 from Bath, N.Y., and was graduated in the class of 1904. He was sent for his two years at sea, but had served less than a year when tuberculosis developed and he was ordered to the Army General Hospital at Fort Bayard. The bill reinstated Sedgwick as midshipman and provided for his advancement to ensign upon immediate retirement.

Admiral Sperry cabled the Navy Department Jan. 28 from Marseilles that Lea Roy White, seaman, U.S.S. Yankton, was thrown overboard by a heavy roll of the ship. He struck the rail and was drowned immediately. Notwithstanding a long search the body was not found. White enlisted at St. Louis Aug. 26, 1907. His next of kin is a sister at Jacksonville, Ill.

Secretary Newberry has sent a letter of commendation to E. C. Jennings, seaman on the U.S.S. Arethusa, for his bravery in jumping overboard and assisting in the rescue of men when an explosion of gasoline occurred at the dock at Mare Island Navy Yard. Jennings jumped into a sea of fire, the gasoline being aflame for many yards over the water.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

In the case of a disallowance in the accounts of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Miller, D.Q.M.G., U.S.A., of \$60 for horse slings purchased by the N.Y. and Cuba S.S. Co. and allowed for by him, the Comptroller decides that the purchase of the slings is part of the contract of the steamship company to take all cargo delivered within reach of the ship's tackle.

In the case of a claim by Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, A. G. of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller sustains the decision of the Auditor, who said: "I am of the opinion, and so decide, that a disbursing officer designated by the governor of a state for the disbursement of the state's allotment of moneys appropriated by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, but not designated by him as an actual participant in rifle practice during the season, is not entitled to receive the pay of his rank as a militia officer for the days consumed by him in the preparation, payment, and rendition of his accounts as disbursing officer, during and after the rifle practice season, relating to disbursements for the promotion of rifle practice."

In reply to an inquiry from Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, A.Q.M., U.S.M.C., the Comptroller says: "The method of transporting supplies for the U.S. Marine Corps should be determined by the proper officers of said corps under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Whether the necessities of the service require greater expedition than is offered by ordinary routes, whereby the cost of transportation is increased is not a question to be determined by the accounting officers, but by the proper administrative officers. Any agreement or contract for expeditious service for which the cost is greater than for ordinary service, should be clear and unambiguous in terms, so that the amounts properly due therefor can be readily determined by the accounting officers. If administrative officers were always careful in such cases the accounting officers could readily determine the amount properly payable, and unnecessary friction would be avoided."

In reply to a communication of a question submitted

by the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, whether service in the U.S. Army will count for longevity pay in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, said request being based upon a letter of P.A. Surg. F. E. Trotter, of said service, the Comptroller says: "In view of the regulation and decisions, I am of opinion that Passed Assistant Surgeon Trotter is not entitled to count his service as a contract surgeon, U.S. Army, in computing his longevity pay."

BOARD ON NAVY REORGANIZATION.

Since the members of the conference on the reorganization of the Navy made the report, which appears on page 601, they have received from the President a letter continuing them as a board for the consideration of the same subject, ex-Secretary Paul Morton being president of this board. The letter of appointment, which has been sent to each member of the board, is as follows:

"Jan. 27, 1909.

"My dear sir: I have appointed you a member of a commission to consider certain needs of the Navy. The organization of the Department now is not such as to bring the best results, and there is a failure to co-ordinate the work of the bureaus and to make the Department serve the one end for which it was created—that is, the development and handling of a first-class fighting fleet. With this proposition in view, I will ask you to consider:

"1. All defects in the law under which the Navy Department is now organized, including especially the defects by which the authority of chiefs of bureaus is made in certain respects practically equal to that of the Secretary or the President.

"2. The division of responsibility and consequent lack of co-ordination in the preparations for war and conduct of war.

"3. The functions of certain bureaus, so as to see whether it is not possible to consolidate them.

"4. The necessity of providing the Secretary of the Navy with military advisers who are responsible to him for co-ordinating the work of the bureaus and for preparation for war.

"5. The necessity for economical allotment and disbursement of appropriations and for a system which will insure strict accountability.

"6. Finally, I want your views as to how best to recognize and emphasize the strictly military character of the Navy, so that preparation for war shall be controlled under the Secretary by the military branch of the Navy, which bears the responsibility for the successful conduct of war operations.

"I wish to have the above subjects considered under two general heads:

"First—As to the fundamental principles of an organization that will insure an efficient preparation for war in a time of peace, a separate report under this head to be submitted at the earliest practicable period.

"Second—Specified recommendations as to the changes in the present organization which will accomplish this result, the report under this head to be submitted later.

"In addition to the above reports, I desire your recommendation as to the number, location and general facilities of the navy yards which are required by strategic consideration in time of war and for maintaining the fleet in constant readiness for war in time of peace. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given for the same vessels in the complete table given elsewhere in this issue:

Whipple and Hull, arrived at Mare Island Jan. 26.
Hannibal, arrived at Philadelphia Jan. 26.
Georgia and Nebraska, sailed Jan. 27 from Marseilles, France, for Tangier, Morocco.
Salem, arrived at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 26.
Osceola, arrived at Mobile, Ala., Jan. 26.
Culgoza, arrived at Marseilles, France, Jan. 26.
Tacoma, sailed Jan. 27 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont and Yankton, sailed Jan. 27 from Villefranche, France, for Gibraltar.
West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, California, South Dakota and Washington, arrived Jan. 27 at Callao, Peru.
Marietta, sailed Jan. 27 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Caesar, sailed Jan. 27 from Indian Head, Md., for Norfolk.

Supply, arrived Jan. 27 at Honolulu.
Rhode Island and New Jersey, sailed Jan. 28 from Marseilles, France, for Gibraltar.
Scorpion, arrived at Constantinople Jan. 28.
Maine, sailed from Havana for Sombrero Light Jan. 28.
Mississippi, sailed from Havana for Guantanamo Jan. 28.
Panther and Ajax, sailed from Algiers for Gibraltar Jan. 28.
Buffalo, sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco Jan. 28.
Prairie, sailed from New York for Boston Jan. 28.
Saturn, arrived at San Diego Jan. 29.

CONSOLIDATION AT NAVY YARDS.

G.O. 9, JAN. 25, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

For the purpose of consolidating the manufacturing force at navy yards, on February 1 the commandants of all navy yards and stations (except the Washington Navy Yard, the Torpedo Station, the Proving Ground and Naval Magazine) shall place all work not involved in the handling of stores, the manufacture of clothing, or the preparation and handling of provisions, in the hands of the naval constructor, who, as the principal technical assistant to the commandant, shall thereafter, under his direction, be responsible for the efficiency of the manufacturing force of the navy yard.

The commandant shall place all public works and the equipment thereof under the control of the above-named technical assistant, under such regulations as the commandant may for the time being prescribe, and therewith, after drafting and clerical force as he may deem necessary. The status and duties of the captain of the yard, general storekeeper, medical officer, pay officer, and officer in charge of provisions and clothing are in no wise affected by this order. The heads of the now existing departments of ordnance, equipment, and steam engineering may remain on duty under the title and discharge the functions of inspector of ordnance, inspector of equipment, inspector of machinery, retaining, subject to the commandant's approval, such clerical force and such assistants as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting the work done for them by the consolidated manufacturing department.

The inspection of all ordinary supplies shall, as a rule, be made by the officers directly attached to the manufacturing department, but any special articles or appliances shall be inspected by such officers as the commandant may direct.

The civil engineer will be attached to the commandant's office, as consulting engineer and inspector of public works, for the purpose of inspecting such work as may be done on

docks, dry docks, railways, etc., and generally comprised under the term of "public works." To this end he shall be granted such assistants and such clerical and other force as the commandant may deem necessary.

In a general way, the effect of this order will be to make the commandant, while, as heretofore, paramount, resemble, in his connection with yard work, the president of a large industrial plant; the principal technical assistant becoming, under the commandant, the general manager.

All officers now on duty at navy yards and naval stations shall at once report, in writing, to the commandant for such duty as he may prescribe.

Until definite regulations governing the methods of carrying on work and the interrelation of officers have been promulgated by the Department, the execution of this order devolves upon the commandant, who is empowered to arrange all the details provisionally.

On the 13th day of February, 1909, the commandants of navy yards and naval stations shall forward to the Secretary of the Navy a report of what has been done in compliance with this order, specifically stating the names and occupations of every person, whether officer or employee, left under the direct orders of inspectors of ordnance, equipment, machinery and public works, respectively.

The consolidated manufacturing department shall, as soon as practicable, institute one pay-roll for all navy yard workmen under its supervision or that of the inspectors. There will be another roll for the civil service employees, including foremen.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.
The White House, Jan. 25, 1909.

Approved, and such changes in the regulations as are made necessary by this order are AUTHORIZED.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDANTS.

NAVY DEPT. JAN. 25, 1909.

For the purpose of facilitating the execution of the Department's general order reorganizing and rearranging the work at navy yards, it seems proper to make a few suggestions and recommendations which have been brought to the Department's attention through the study by various officers of the questions involved.

Article 1681 of the Navy Regulations will remain unchanged, and this fact emphasizes the responsibility of the commandant under the new as well as under the old conditions; that is to say, the commandant will exercise entire control over every department in the yard.

The captain of the yard will be the senior military assistant to the commandant and will remain in charge of the military and police matters, and will succeed to the command in the absence of the commandant.

It is necessary that the inspecting officers render loyal assistance in carrying out this order and discharging their duties, being animated by a desire for what is good for the service as a whole.

(a) They will consult freely at all times with one another and with the principal technical assistants, who will provide every facility in the drawing office, clerks' office, on shipboard, and elsewhere, to inspect and test all work performed, and they will be given such assistance as may be necessary in the performance of their duties.

(b) The inspecting officers will have separate offices, and such assisting officers, clerks, and draftsmen as may be designated from time to time by the commandant. They are to furnish all suggestions, information, and data which will enable the naval constructor to carry out the commandant's orders expeditiously, efficiently, and economically, it being understood that officers assigned to manufacturing and inspecting duties shall co-operate to the fullest extent.

(c) Details concerning correspondence and reports regarding authority for work, securing of funds, submitting estimates, reporting results of tests, experiments, weights, etc., to the various bureaus to be determined later. They can only be fixed wisely after experience.

(d) In general, the duties of inspecting officers will be somewhat similar to those of the present inspecting officers in private shipyards and elsewhere, with the essential difference, however, that all information and instructions received by the naval constructor will be freely open to them, and that they are an essential part of the navy yard administration, thus making their duties different from the inspecting officers of private shipyards, who usually obtain little or no information as to the methods of management, and the reasons therefor, of the private firm.

(e) It is readily seen that if there be not the fullest co-operation between the inspecting officers and the naval constructor, their various assistants, and the foremen, many annoying disputes may arise; and to prevent this much tact and judgment must be exercised by all of them at all times. Differences of opinion arising should be at once referred to the commandant for his decision, and not be made the foundations of growing discord, which would increase the cost and delay the completion of work. In other words, the manufacturing work of navy yards is placed under one head in order to secure uniformity in carrying on all work by the best methods, and to obtain assurance that the work is thus performed.

(f) The naval constructor will have direct charge of all labor, shops, drydocks, tools, and appliances, and will execute the technical work as authorized by the commandant, his duties being greatly similar to those of the general superintendent or general manager of any large private establishment, with the exception noted above, that the inspecting officers will co-operate with him.

(g) As nearly as practicable, all clerks and all draftsmen should be concentrated in one building, and the present varying methods of carrying on work in the different departments should be made uniform and (so far as the law permits) in accordance with the best practice of private concerns.

(h) Consolidation of shops can advantageously begin in the near future and the foremen thereof distributed among the remaining shops and be afforded an opportunity to show their capabilities in wider fields of work. It is not considered advisable to make changes in personnel of foremen until time has shown such action to be necessary or advisable.

(i) The manufacturing work of Steam Engineering and Equipment should, at first, follow generally its present lines, except that it should be so administered as to insure their rapid combination into one industrial plant, in accordance with the best commercial methods, arrangements being made to facilitate transferring of employees from shop to shop as may be found most expedient, the principal object being to have the work distributed in the shops in such a way as to insure its coming together on shipboard without confusion or overlapping of the work of different shops, foremen and employees being required to co-operate one with another as navy yard employees, and not as construction and repair employees, ordnance employees, steam engineering employees, etc.

Heads of yard departments will at once give to the commandant precise information of such work now in progress in the shops under their present control as will not be completed before February 1 next.

Commandants will begin the study of the equipment division of the running expenses of the yards under their command between those properly chargeable to it as a manufacturing establishment pure and simple and those chargeable to it as a military station.

The practice in civil life may be usefully considered in this connection, where ordinary wear and tear is borne by the tenant, while extensions, renewals, and larger repairs due to fire, damage by the elements (the act of God) are paid by the owner.

The commandant will direct the naval constructor to institute, as soon as practicable, one pay-roll for all the navy yard workmen under his supervision or that of the inspectors. There will be another roll for the civil service employees, including foremen.

The completion of the consolidation of power plants will be made by the contractors, or by the civil engineer, as required by law.

This completion of the power plant includes the installation of power generators and means for the transmission of power to different points about the yard.

The care and management of coaling plants will become the responsibility of the nearest commandant.

The present assignment of buildings at the various yards

is canceled. A redistribution is necessary in order that they may serve the purpose of introducing a new order of things, and commandants will immediately make recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy of the disposition of the various buildings at the navy yard rendered available for new uses through the operation of this order.

It is of the highest importance to keep the staff of each inspector down to the least possible number. Much care will be necessary in this connection to prevent the re-establishment of the order of things which has just been abolished. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the naval constructor, through his draftsman, clerical force, and other assistants, possesses a fund of available labor, which should be drawn upon by inspectors through the usual channels as much as possible, thereby avoiding the establishment of a large permanent staff not steadily employed.

Specifically, it is better to have at hand the practically unlimited facilities of a drafting room than to keep a draftsman always at the inspector's office, for at many times, his services will not be required at all.

A special case in illustration of the application of some of these principles may be imagined: For instance, suppose that the inspector of ordnance believes that certain minor overhauls and attentions should be paid to torpedoes, or small arms, or other ordnance articles in the care and custody of the general storekeeper. Since the inspector of ordnance no longer has a force of mechanics at his disposition, he makes a request in the usual form to the commandant, who directs the performance of the work desired, to the satisfaction of the inspector of ordnance, with the knowledge of the general storekeeper.

It is suggested that commandants and all others concerned interest themselves in studying the many questions which concern the head of a manufacturing plant, familiarizing themselves, as far as practicable, with the methods of mustering employees, the organization of dividend-paying establishments, their scheme of shop management, etc.—in short, putting themselves in sympathy with the yard as an industrial works under military control.

The use of "suggestion boxes" has been found very productive of benefit to the management and of contentment and encouragement to the operator. It might be well to consider the advisability of trying them at our navy yards. Usually they are opened periodically—say once a month—and small money prizes awarded to the most worthy suggestions of tools or methods calculated to improve the condition or enhance the value of the shops.

Orders for work at the navy yards should be in duplicate in cases where an inspector's task would be facilitated by his possession of a copy.

The inspection of minor repairs on board ships in commission shall be made by officers attached to the ship detailed for that purpose by the commanding officer. Such officers will be governed by the rules and methods prescribed for inspectors at navy yards, whom they will keep informed as to progress and condition of work.

Work of an unsatisfactory character should be immediately reported to the inspector at the yard and to the naval constructor.

Extensive repairs or alteration on board ships in commission shall be inspected in such manner as the commandant may direct.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate, Jan. 22, 1909.

Appointments in the Navy.

To be second lieutenants in the U.S.M.C. from Jan. 20, 1909, to fill vacancies: Roy S. Geiger, U.S.M.C.; Ernest C. Williams, U.S.M.C.; Richard H. Tebbis, jr., Va.; Pere Wilmer, Md.; Ernest V. B. Doure-doune, Pa.; Robert E. Messersmith, Pa.; Frank L. Martin, Pa.; and George W. Van Hoose, jr., Ala.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 25, 1909.

Promotion in the Navy.

Chief Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater, U.S.N., retired, ranking with, but after, ensign, to be a chief sailmaker on the retired list, to rank with, but after, lieutenant (junior grade), from the 14th day of November, 1908, the date of his transfer to the retired list on account of age.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 27, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. William W. Gilmer to be a commander from Jan. 7, 1909, vice Gilmore, promoted.
Lieut. Ivan C. Wetengel to be lieutenant commander from Sept. 3, 1908, vice Strauch, promoted.
Passed Asst. Surg. Charles St. J. Butler to be a surgeon from Dec. 11, 1908, vice Rothganger, retired.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 21, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Albert W. Marshall to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, jr., to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen to be a colonel in the U.S.M.C.
Second Lieut. Howard C. Judson to be a first lieutenant in the U.S.M.C.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 25, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Charles F. Pond to be a captain.
Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle to be a commander.
Lieut. Col. George Richards to be a colonel, paymaster, in the U.S.M.C.
Capt. Harold C. Reisinger to be a major, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C.
First Lieut. Russell B. Putnam to be a captain, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 26, 1909.

Appointments in the Navy.

To be second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps: Roy S. Geiger, U.S.M.C.; Ernest C. Williams, U.S.M.C.; Richard H. Tebbis, jr., Va.; Pere Wilmer, Md.; Ernest V. B. Doure-doune, Pa.; Robert E. Messersmith, Pa.; Frank L. Martin, Pa.; and George W. Van Hoose, jr., Ala.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 27, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Chief Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater, to be a chief sailmaker on the retired list, to rank with, but after, lieutenant, junior grade.

ENSIGNS TO LIEUTENANTS.

The following ensigns, 44 in number, will be promoted to be lieutenants on Feb. 2: David McDougal Le Breton, Andrew Calhoun Pickens, Carl Albert Richter, Nathaniel Hoadley Wright, Prentiss Peck Bassett, Husband Edward Kimmel, Robert Alden Dawes, Paul Edward Dampman, Roland Rogers Ricks, Arthur Gill Caffee, Clyde Stanley McDowell, Donald Blair Craig, Paul Fritchett Blackburn, Charles Carroll Soule, jr., Luman Edgar Morgan, Edson Collins Oak, Chaudier Kendall Jones, Darrell Palmer Wickham, Lawrence Penfield Trend-well, William Hamilton Toaz, Arthur Hopkins Rice, Frank Dodd McMillan, Halsey Powell, Horde Anderson Todd, Cleon Wirt Mauldin, Chester Lyerly Hand, Edward Forbes Greco, Aubrey Kirk Shoup, Abram Claude, Nathan Woodworth Post, John Porter Hart, Harry Allen Stuart, William Frederick Halsey, jr., Stanton Leigh Hunt Hazard, Christopher Raymond P. Rodgers, Roscoe Franklin Diller, Clarence Alvin Richards, Herbert Harlan Michael, Benjamin Kent Johnson, Allen Bevins Reed, James Waldemar Hayward, George Martin Baum, Bradford Barnette, Isaac Cureton Johnson, jr.

The following will be promoted on the same date to be lieutenants, junior grade: Omezo Colby Ford Dodge, David Worth Bagley, Walter Albert Smead, Leigh Morrison Stewart, John James McCracken, Richard Philip McCall, Joseph Desmond Little. These promotions fill completely the list of lieutenants for the first time in several years. The seven ensigns to be promoted lieutenant, junior grade, will not wait long for their promotion to lieutenants.

NAVY DEATHS.

Jefferson Brown, chief engineer, U.S.N., retired, died Jan. 17, 1909, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Charles H. Butler, steward to commandant, U.S.N., retired, died Oct. 16, 1908, in Anacostia, D.C.

David Edward Randle, coal passer, died Jan. 8, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Steven Stawicki, fireman, first-class, died Dec. 8, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. New Jersey.

Thomas P. Venable, chief gunner, U.S.N., retired, died Jan. 16, 1909, at Washington, D.C.

Otto William Wickstrom, fireman, second-class, died Jan. 7, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 22.—Capt. J. C. Gilmore commissioned a captain in the Navy from 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Brumby detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home, and granted sick leave three months.

Lieut. A. N. Mitchell to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. C. C. Moses commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1909.

Ensign M. A. Libbey commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Sept. 13, 1908.

Midsn. C. L. Wright detached duty Hopkins; to Paul Jones.

War. Mach. M. J. Clancy detached duty Prairie; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. O. Boldt to duty Prairie.

First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

First Lieut. H. H. Utley, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps from July 10, 1908.

JAN. 23.—NO ORDERS.

JAN. 25.—Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Moses detached duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., and continue other duties.

Lieut. V. S. Houston detached duty Charleston; to the naval station, Hawaii, I.I., for duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., in charge lighthouse establishment for the Territory of Hawaii, headquarters, Honolulu, T.H.

Ensign A. C. Stott, jr., detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; etc.; to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Feb. 5, 1909.

Acting Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, dated Jan. 10, 1909, revoked.

Ensign T. Bogie detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; etc.; to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Feb. 5, 1909.

War. Mach. G. L. Russell detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; etc.; to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Feb. 5, 1909.

War. Mach. H. E. Fish detached duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material for the Massachusetts District, headquarters, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Alabama.

War. Mach. D. J. McCarthy detached duty Alabama and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. E. A. Salvador, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Jan. 20, 1909, in conformity with the provisions of section 1453 of the Revised Statutes.

Col. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., to be transferred to the retired list of officers of the U.S.M.C. on Jan. 31, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of section 1622 of the Revised Statutes and act of Congress approved June 30, 1882.

Note.—No permanent orders issued to officers of the Navy under date of Jan. 23, 1909.

JAN. 26.—Surg. C. F. Stokes report to Surgeon General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty in connection with hospital ships.

Asst. Surg. O. V. Huffman discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., and granted sick leave three months; resignation as an assistant surgeon in the Navy accepted to take effect April 26, 1909.

Ensign T. Macklin detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to temporary duty Nevada.

Ensign C. C. Beach detached duty Southern; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., for treatment.

Chief Gun. W. H. Walker discharged U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

War. Mach. P. J. Hanlon discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to St. Louis.

JAN. 27.—Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to home and leave one month.

Ensign G. O. Carter to temporary duty commanding Stockton, Feb. 1, 1909.

Ensign J. H. Newton, jr., to temporary duty commanding Shubrick, Feb. 1, 1909.

Ensign A. S. Wadsworth, jr., to temporary duty commanding Porter, Feb. 1, 1909.

Ensign W. P. Sedgwick appointed an ensign in the Navy from Jan. 5, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved that date; transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Jan. 5, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. A. May detached duty with flotilla of lighthouse vessels, San Francisco, Cal.; to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Feb. 5, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. H. H. Old detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to temporary duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., and additional temporary duty Mayflower.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. E. Thomas detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., etc.; to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Bsn. C. T. Chase completion of thirty years' service, in accordance with a provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved May 13, 1908; transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 13, 1909.

Bsn. T. G. McDonough completion of thirty years' service, in accordance with a provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved May 13, 1908; transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 6, 1909.

Cable from Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., Commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Olongapo, P.I. Jan. 28, 1909.

Comdr. H. Rodman to the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Passed Asst. Paymr. W. D. Sharp detached Relief; to Monadnock and Monterey.

Asst. Paymr. E. R. Wilson detached Monadnock and Monterey; to home.

Paymr. Ck. R. H. Burroughs detached Relief; to home.

JAN. 28.—Lieut. O. F. Cooper to Octopus for instruction in submarines.

Paymr. R. Hatten when discharged treatment hospital, Mare Island, to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. E. McDonald to duty navy yard, New York, as assistant to general storekeeper.

Chief Bsn. J. F. Brooks detached Naval Home, Philadelphia; to Idaho.

Chief Bsn. H. C. Jarrett, Idaho to Alabama.

Chief Bsn. W. Brooks, Hancock to Wolverine.

Chief Bsn. C. T. Chase, Wolverine to home, Feb. 13.

Chief Bsn. A. Ohmsen, navy yard, Washington; to command Triton.

Chief Bsn. S. McCarthy, navy yard, Washington; to command Choctaw.

Chief Bsn. J. A. Riley, Alabama to Hancock.

Bsn. A. D. Warwick, navy yard, Washington; to command Tecumseh.

Bsn. J. McCloy, Hancock to Fish Hawk.

Bsn. T. G. McDonough, Fish Hawk to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 20.—Major T. P. Kane report to Col. L. W. T. Waller for examination for promotion.

Capt. P. F. Archer, A.Q.M., to New London, Conn., temporary duty in connection with construction work there.

JAN. 21.—Capt. N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty as assistant at depot of supplies, that city.

First Lieut. H. O. Smith detached U.S.S. Prairie upon arrival at Boston, Mass.; for duty at marine barracks there.

First Lieut. W. D. Smith detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Major T. P. Kane granted leave of absence for two months and seventeen days from and including Jan. 22, 1909.

JAN. 22.—Capt. W. H. Fritchett appointed judge advocate of a G.C.M. to convene at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 25, 1909.

First Lieut. W. D. Smith granted delay of one month in reporting marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieuts. J. D. Murray and W. S. Harrison report in person to Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, on Jan. 25, 1909.

Capt. T. C. Turner granted leave of absence from Feb. 1, to March 14, 1909, both dates inclusive.

JAN. 23.—First Lieut. E. B. Miller detached 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Philippines; proceed Washington, D.C., report in person to the Commandant, U.S.M.C.

JAN. 25.—Second Lieuts. J. D. Murray and W. S. Harrison detached Headquarters U.S.M.C.; report to C.O., Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., on Feb. 8, 1909, for instruction.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Mahoney, Major W. C. Neville, Capt. J. P. McGill and 1st Lieut. F. B. Garrett appointed marine examining board for examination of candidates, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 28, 1909, and Feb. 23, 1909.

JAN. 26.—Lieut. P. H. Torrey granted leave to include Feb. 12, 1909.

First Lieuts. H. C. Smith and C. S. Owen orders modified: Detached U.S.S. Prairie upon arrival at Philadelphia, Pa.; remain at that post until settlement of quartermaster's accounts; then obey original orders.

Second Lieut. A. A. Vandegrift report in person to Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, on Feb. 6, 1909.

1st Lieut. R. Coyle granted leave for thirty days from and including Feb. 1, 1909.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 21.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover granted fifteen days' extension sick leave.

Capt. R. O. Crisp granted two days' leave.

JAN. 23.—Constr. W. C. Besselièvre granted eleven days' leave.

Capt. of Engrs. C. F. Coffin, retired from active service by direction of the President on account of age as of Jan. 26.

JAN. 26.—Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols granted seven days' extension sick leave and a further extension of such sick leave until Feb. 15, 1909.

Senior Capt. H. D. Smith, retired from active service by direction of the President on account of age as of Jan. 28, and advanced to the next higher grade, that of captain commandant, retired, for Civil War service.

JAN. 27.—First Lieut. of Engrs. L. T. Jones ordered to report at Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., with view to transfer to marine hospital at Fort Stanton, N.M., for treatment.

Capt. S. B. Winram commissioned a captain.

First Lieut. Eben Barker commissioned a first lieutenant.

The following nominations were received by the Senate Jan. 27, 1909, for promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service: First Lieut. of Engineers Willis Fredrick to be senior engineer from Jan. 26, 1909, in place of Coffin, retired.

Second Lieut. of Engineers William Crockett Myers to be first lieutenant of engineers from Jan. 26, 1909, in place of Fredrick, promoted.

Third Lieut. of Engineers George Wilson Cairnes to be second lieutenant of engineers from Jan. 26, 1909, in place of Myers, promoted.

The following promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 21, 1909:

First Lieut. Samuel Black Winram to be captain, and 2d Lieut. Eben Barker to be first lieutenant.

Reports of small arm practice by the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1908, show marked improvement in all the ships over past records. The cutter Algonquin on the Porto Rico station takes the lead in efficiency of its crew.

The cutter and life-saving ship Snohomish, which sailed from Baltimore early in December on a voyage around Cape Horn to Puget Sound, will shortly be on her way up the Pacific coast on the last leg of her long trip. The ship is now on her way to Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, where she will stop for coal and supplies. After remaining there for a few days she will sail for Valparaiso, her first port of call on the Pacific. Other stops on the Pacific coast will be at Callao, Acapulco, San Diego, San Francisco and last at Port Townsend, Wash. Last reports from the vessel stated that all were well and were greatly enjoying the voyage. The Snohomish will arrive at its voyage end at Noah Bay, Washington, in the latter part of February or early in March.

The new cutter Yamacraw now nearing completion at Camden, N.J., will be ready to sail for Baltimore in a few days. At Arundel Cove she will be fitted out for service on the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Savannah. Capt. F. M. Dunwoody has been assigned to command.

The work of floating the schooner Pendleton by the cutter Apache from the shoals off Little Island, on the Virginia coast, about twenty miles below Cape Henry a few days ago has received well-merited praise. The Apache went to the assistance of the stranded vessel in a heavy storm. Before the schooner could be floated the crew of the Apache had to jettison her deckload of lumber and pump the schooner out. The schooner was leaking badly and her rudder was disabled. In tow of the Apache she was taken to Newport News for repairs.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCAT—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Barthol. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Fredrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin. Sauk, Wis.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Neah Bay, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MOBILE—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLILO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Juneau, Alaska.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Ruhner. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Camden, N.J.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. En route to Pacific coast.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ushereth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—1st Lieut. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON

HOUSE DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL.

Discussing the subject of naval engineering, Mr. Butler said: "I believe it to be the intention of the Committee on Naval Affairs to find out whether, after this long journey around the world has been concluded, the machinery is still in good condition. We intend, further, to ascertain who has had charge of this machinery. From this we can learn much of the effect of the consolidation of 1899. * * * The control of the engine room is still in the hands of a graduate of Annapolis; but the practical management of the machinery is, I am told, largely in the hands of the warrant machinist. The question is, whether or not the officer who has control of the discipline of the engine room, and who has imposed on him the responsibility for the careful management of the machinery, has had sufficient education, sufficient time in his preparation to qualify himself, as he had heretofore. I doubt it."

Mr. Hepburn asked whether it is not true that "since 1899, since competent men were taken away from the charge of the engines, and the Navy Department concluded to do without competent engineers in charge of its vast machinery, the item for repairs of boilers and machinery in these vessels has been greatly increased?"

Mr. Butler: "We know that the expenditures on repairs on these ships have greatly increased in recent years. We believe, however, that is because of the greater service of the ships, and because there is more machinery and perhaps more delicate machinery, machinery that has been improved by skillful men, which is being tried by the department. More repairs are necessary, because there are more ships to repair."

Mr. Hull of Iowa: "It has not been very long since an eminent naval officer—I think it was Admiral Melville—in a magazine article stated that the battles of the future on the sea would be largely fought in the engine room below the decks. I think probably that is true, and it seems to me—and all I desire now is to call the attention of the country to the fact, if it is a fact—that this great school at Annapolis training officers to take charge of our ships not only above the deck, but below the decks, should have its course so adjusted as to insure to the country the best service in the engine room as well as above it; and I believe from my knowledge of the officers that they are competent to do that, and for one Member of this House I am not willing to concede that the Naval Academy does not turn out trained officers who are competent from the bridge to the engine room to command every part of these great war vessels. I do not believe these repairs are made necessary because of a deterioration in the officers of the Navy, but that they are necessary because of the great use that is made of the war ships."

Speaking of the system followed in selecting engineers for the Army, Mr. Hull said: "My understanding is the authorities can take the same class of students at Annapolis, take the highest class, in whatever number is needed for the engineer work of the Navy and assign them as engineers; that they then go on shipboard for two years more, and there they complete the course in engineering."

Mr. Foss: "I believe that the consolidation between the Engineer and Line Corps was a good thing for the American Navy. I stand here to say that I believe the engines are well cared for and watched over by our naval officers to-day, and that our ships are performing their duties as well as they ever did before. * * * And it is the opinion of our naval officers, in command of our fleet and ships, that this consolidation has been a splendid thing for the Navy, because it makes the man in command of the ship the master of the ship, a man who understands all the workings of the ship. Before, the commander of the ship was in the hands of the engineer. Why, sir, the magnificent performance of our fleet, sailing around the world as it is to-day, is the pride of every American and the envy of every naval power on the face of the globe. Let me say to you that there have been no repairs upon those ships. They have not entered into any navy yard, and what repairs have been made have been made by the men on the ships themselves, which is abundant testimony to the fact that our Navy to-day in all its different parts, in the engineer department, as well as in every other department, is an efficient navy and doing its work splendidly and well."

In discussing the question of removing the Marines from the ships, Mr. Slayden said: "Be it said to the honor of this corps that they have unfailingly done their duty, and I rejoice at the wisdom of the committee which puts them where they belong." Mr. Fitzgerald said: "I personally do not favor making the Marine Corps an adjunct of the Army, as I believe it will become if it is not continued as a part of the naval force as heretofore." Mr. Waldo said: "My understanding is that the President's intention is to do away with the Marine Corps altogether as a marine corps and to make them a land force. Now, I am opposed to that, and I am opposed to appropriating for the Navy and then having that navy made a land force."

In reply to Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, who was among those who favored an amendment striking out the authorization for two battleships, Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, said: "If the gentleman had told us that no hostile fleet could have ever reached the capital city of his district, I would have thought possibly he might be correct [laughter], certainly at this season of the year. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, every man knows that if an insult comes to our Government from any foreign government, there will be reparation or war. Why talk about peace when we recognize that fact? The war spirit that is in the hearts, ah, in the blood, of young America would force any administration into hostility. What cause of war other than sentiment had we in 1898? Yet, when the sentiments of the American people were outraged they did not stop."

Pursuing a line of argument followed by other with reference to the necessity for defense against Japan, Mr. Cockran (Democrat), of New York, said: "I can conceive circumstances under which both governments would be powerless to avert war. Suppose that racial antipathy, which is unconquerable, should, under the stress of some sudden excitement, take the form in California which it actually took in New Orleans a few years ago. Suppose that for some reason or other there was an outburst of racial hostility, in the course of which a number of Japanese were lynched on the Pacific coast. Do you think the Japanese in Tokyo or Nagasaki would allow it to pass without reprisal? If you do, you have never visited that country. Their pride of race is even more intense than ours. We have other passionate attachments beside our patriotic impulses. With us love of family, love of children, love of parents, love of friends are strong as love of country. The Japanese appear to have but one absorbing passion, and that is love of country; one universal impulse, and that is pride of race. Let that be outraged and reprisals would follow inevitably as night the day. Would you gentlemen who propose to vote against this measure of precaution now, if an American

consul were lynched in Tokyo, or a number of American missionaries were massacred in some other part of Japan—even under the provocation of prior lynchings by Americans—would you come in here to counsel peace and submission? It would be excellent counsel, but it would fall upon deaf ears. There is but one way to make peace secure against resentments provoked by acts of violence perpetrated in either country on citizens of the other, and that is by making the force at the disposal of one so decisively preponderant that the hopelessness of attacking it or its citizens will be obvious and unmistakable."

HOUSE PASSES NAVAL BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill passed the House on Jan. 22, practically as printed on pages 569-70 of our issue for Jan. 23. The only change in the amount of the appropriations was the striking out of an item of \$150,000 to complete the marine garrison, navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., by construction of one marine barracks.

Under "Increase of the Navy" a proviso was adopted: "That no part of the above appropriation [Construction and Machinery] shall be used for the payment of the construction of any collier, the total cost of which shall exceed \$300,000."

As to contracts for armor and armament, it is further provided:

"That contracts for furnishing said armor in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties."

Efforts to defeat the new construction program were without success.

Of the four provisos incorporated in the bill as passed, and shown on page 587 of our last issue, this one will be a stumbling block in the way of the recruiting officers, and it is earnestly hoped that it may be defeated in the Senate:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in recruiting seamen, ordinary seamen, or apprentice seamen unless a certificate of birth or a verified written statement by the parents, or by the legal guardian, be first furnished to the recruiting officer, showing the applicant to be of age required by the naval regulations, which shall be presented with the application for enlistment.

The most important change in the bill was in striking out after a long debate the following proviso:

That hereafter officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps shall serve as heretofore on board all battleships and armored cruisers, and also upon such other vessels of the Navy as the President may direct, in detachments of not less than eight per centum of the strength of the enlisted men of the Navy on said vessels.

Discussion on this proviso directed attention to the fact that "heretofore" in this case meaning up to the time of the approval of the act, there would be no requirement to return the marines to the duties they performed prior to the issuance of the President's order detaching them for shore service. Furthermore, there was grave doubt of the power of Congress thus to delimit the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

The proviso removing certain restrictions from existing law to enable the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad to lay a surface track into the Washington Navy Yard was ruled out as new legislation.

Additional provisos adopted by the House are the following:

Provided, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation "Contingent, Navy," to civilian employees appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1910.

Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.—Limiting the outlay under this appropriation for clerical service to \$48,139.86.

Naval War College, Rhode Island.—Limiting payments from this appropriation for clerical service to \$6,375.76.

Naval Home, Philadelphia.—Provided, That for the performance of such additional services in and about the Naval Home as may be necessary, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to employ, on the recommendation of the Governor, beneficiaries in said Home, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary and paid from the appropriation for the support of the Home.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.—Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for powder other than small arms powder at a price in excess of sixty-four cents a pound.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation for powder shall be paid to any trust or combination in restraint of trade nor to any corporation having a monopoly of the manufacture and supply of gunpowder in the United States except in the event of an emergency.

Smokeless Powder.—Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for powder other than small arms powder at a price in excess of sixty-four cents a pound.

The proviso last above is also attached to the appropriation "Ammunition for Ships."

Bureau of Equipment.—Limiting sum to be paid out of this appropriation, for clerical service to \$226,193.60.

Maintenance of Yards and Docks.—A proviso similar to above, limiting such expenditures in this department to \$425,000. Also one: "That the pay of the clerical and drafting service for plans and specifications for public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, shall be paid from the appropriation, 'Plans and Specifications, Public Works, Navy Department.'"

Construction and Repair of Vessels.—Provided further, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof a detailed statement showing the amount expended from each of the appropriations for the repair of every ship where such repairs exceed for any one ship the sum of \$200,000 in any one fiscal year.

Supplies and Accounts.—Provided, Limiting the outlay for clerical expense under this appropriation to \$447,544.88.

COMMISSIONS FOR WARRANT MACHINISTS.

The provisions of H.R. 15403, which bill was favorably reported at the last session of the House and is similar to S. 4642, are proposed by Mr. Dick to be added to the Naval Appropriation bill as an amendment, reading as follows:

Provided, That the title of warrant machinist is hereby changed to machinist, and all machinists shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief machinists to rank with, but after, ensign, and shall, on promotion, have the same pay and allowances as are allowed chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers; Provided further, That no machinist shall be promoted until he shall have passed such examination before a board as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: And provided further, That no warrant officer, heretofore or hereafter promoted six years from date of warrant, shall suffer a reduction in pay which, but for such promotion, would have been received by him: Provided further, That chief boatswains, chief gunners, and chief machinists shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign under the restrictions imposed by law upon the appointment of boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists to that grade.

A statement accompanying this amendment says: "All the other warrant officers of the Navy—boatswains, gun-

ners, carpenters, and sailmakers—excepting alone the warrant machinists, are, after six years' service as warrant officers, eligible to promotion to be chief boatswains, chief gunners, etc., to rank with, but after, ensign in the Navy, and it is intended to make exactly similar provision for the warrant machinists in the present bill. These warrant machinists, by reason of the character of their duties and their relations to the Service, are entitled to the same consideration, at least, as the other warrant officers just referred to. This is obviously just. But there are other and stronger considerations which make for the enactment of this proposed law. Since the transfer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy to the line, in 1899, the very important engineer duties which previously fell to the lot of the said officers of the Engineer Corps are now carried on almost entirely by these warrant machinists. Indeed, the credit for the remarkable run made by our battle fleet around the world is due more to these very warrant machinists than to any other officers. It is, therefore, especially important that their present personnel should be kept up to the high standard their duties require. To this end it is most necessary that the same privileges, in the matter of rank, pay, promotion, etc., that are open to the other warrant officers of the Navy should be open to these warrant machinists also, and that is all the bill under consideration contemplates. The effect of this bill would be to promote 104 warrant machinists at a cost of about \$6,408 per annum, and next year there would be one promotion and the following year but fourteen, providing all those who have served six years pass successfully the examinations required."

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill H.R. 27054, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year 1910, was reported in the House on Jan. 25, carrying a total of \$7,920,111, more than nine million dollars less than the estimates submitted to the Committee on Appropriations. The amount the bill as reported would appropriate is also less than the sum granted by the Act for 1909, which was \$9,316,745. The items in detail are:

Engineer Department:	
Gun and mortar batteries.....	\$5,064.00
Modernizing old emplacements.....	100,000.00
Fire control stations and accessories.....	247,055.00
Current for power and lighting.....	100,000.00
Searchlights for harbor defenses.....	210,000.00
Maintenance and repair fortifications not specially appropriated for.....	225,000.00
Sea walls at Forts Pickens and McRee, Pensacola.....	517,100.00
Plans for fortifications.....	5,000.00
Appliances, electric plants in batteries.....	40,000.00
Reserve lights.....	10,000.00
Sea walls and embankments.....	50,000.00
Sea walls and fill at Fort Travis.....	440,000.00
Maintenance structures for torpedo defense.....	20,000.00
Submarine mines and accessories.....	100,000.00
Chief Signal Officer:	
Maintenance fire control installations.....	145,560.00
Armament of fortifications:	
Mountain, field and siege cannon.....	600,000.00
Ammunition for above and for machine guns.....	160,000.00
Ammunition for seacoast cannon.....	325,000.00
Ammunition and accessories seacoast Artillery practice.....	450,000.00
Maintenance mobile artillery.....	60,000.00
Ammunition, etc., mountain, field and siege artillery practice.....	120,000.00
(Hereafter ammunition of older model than current may be issued for instruction in target practice of students at the institutions to which the issue of artillery is authorized to the value of not more than \$5,000 of original cost in any one year.)	
Alteration of 3 2-10 in. to r.f. field batteries.....	200,000.00
Alteration and maintenance seacoast artillery.....	475,000.00
Proving Grounds, Sandy Hook:	
Current expenses.....	56,200.00
Draftsmen and expenses officers temporarily employed.....	18,700.00
Submarine mines, etc.....	310,000.00
Fortifications, Insular Possessions:	
Engineer Dept.—Seacoast batteries, Hawaii.....	337,200.00
—Same, Philippines.....	1,000,000.00
(Provided, That contracts may be entered into, under the direction of Secretary of War, for materials and work for construction of seacoast batteries in the Philippines, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, for an additional sum not to exceed \$600,000.)	
Installation light and power plants, Hawaii.....	14,649.00
Same for the Philippines.....	88,828.00
Chief of Artillery—Fire control stations, etc.....	250,000.00
Searchlights, Hawaii.....	66,000.00
Land for fortifications, Philippines.....	12,000.00
Ordnance Department—Seacoast cannon.....	547,000.00
(Action of Secretary of War in mounting eight 12-inch mortars from stock on hand for use at Diamond Head, Hawaii, is ratified, and the Secretary of War is further authorized to transfer to the insular possessions for reserve purposes one 10-inch and two 6-inch guns.)	
Ammunition for seacoast cannon.....	500,000.00
Maintenance seacoast artillery.....	25,000.00
Board of Ordnance and Fortification:	
For experiments and tests.....	100,000.00

The estimates for fortifications last year were cut from \$38,443,945 to \$9,316,745, and those of the previous year from \$15,068,559 to \$6,898,011. The appropriations for fortifications during the past nineteen years have run from \$1,233,594 (in 1890) to \$9,517,141 (in 1898).

INCREASE OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs Jan. 26 reported favorably the bill for the increase and reorganization of the Signal Corps. With a report from this committee there would now seem to be every probability of the passage of the bill by this Congress, a consummation long desired and to be regarded as one of the wisest actions toward the betterment of the Army that has been accomplished in many a day. The committee cut down slightly the number of officers asked for, but allowed all told an increase over the present personnel of the corps two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, eighteen captains, eighteen first lieutenants, and thirty-six second lieutenants. The number of enlisted men is increased by 1,200, so that after the passage of the bill it will be possible to enroll fully 2,600 men in the corps. The committee struck out of the bill as introduced by Representative Hepburn a year ago the provision for a corps band. Under the terms of the bill the additional officers in the higher grades are to be provided by promotion within the corps, the additional captains being secured by promotion of first lieutenants in the corps and thus making eighteen vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant, to which details from the line are to be made. The thirty-six second lieutenants added to the personnel

of the corps are to be detailed from the line, thus making that made.

No mention of the prospective success of this measure should be made without allusion to the sagacious and complete report on the subject made in August, 1907, to the Secretary of War by Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur. He urged a force of 3,000 enlisted men and a complement of officers equal to the number placed in the bill by Mr. Hepburn. General MacArthur also made a recommendation which the committee seems not to have regarded as convincing that all original vacancies in the corps below lieutenant colonel be filled by competitive examination, and that "all officers of the Army below the grade of lieutenant colonel be permitted to compete for transfer to the corps, in the grade each may hold at the time of examination, or to the next higher grade, as he may elect. After the reorganization is accomplished the corps is to be placed on the same footing in respect of appointments and promotions as is the Engineer Corps—that is to say, the supply of officers to be taken from the same source, the tenure to be permanent, lieutenants to be promoted to captains on fourteen years' service, and all other promotions up to the grade of colonel to be made by seniority."

In concluding his report General MacArthur said: "A constructive general, assisted by a shrewd and clever general staff, never had such scope as at present for original ingenuity in devising new methods of surprise, by which means only an army can achieve great things in the field. As a means to this end nothing can contribute more than a scientifically organized and highly educated corps to handle the lines of information."

Lasting credit is due Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, for the able and conclusive plea he has made in recent reports for this much needed increase of his corps. In his last report General Allen compressed the whole argument for the passage of the bill, and Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, in his report quoted him at length and declared that he concurred fully in what he said. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in his last annual report, stated that it would be impossible to hold the Philippine Islands with less than 150,000 men were it not for the excellent work done there by the Signal Corps, and urged emphatically the development of the corps to the full limit of essential military usefulness.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Other Congressional matter appears on pages 612 and 616.

S. Res. 266, Mr. Perkins.—That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of such consolidated report as he may have on the work of the Army in connection with the San Francisco, California, earthquake and fire of April, nineteen hundred and six.

S. 8780, Mr. Warren.—To provide for raising a Volunteer Army of the United States in time of actual war. (Same as H.R. 23862, fully described in our issue of Nov. 14, page 281, and which was the subject of a special message to Congress as noted on page 406, our issue of Dec. 12.)

S. 8795, Mr. Depew.—To issue certificates of honorable discharge from the Army to veterans of the Military Telegraph Corps.

S. 8825, Mr. Keen.—Providing for the repair and rebuilding of the road from Harrisonville, N.J., to the post at Fort Mott, N.J., and the national cemetery at Finns Point, N.J.

S. 8893, Mr. Martin.—Authorizing the acquisition of lands at Cape Henry, Va., where the Navy Department maintains a wireless station, to be used for coast fortifications.

H.J. Res. 248, Mr. Olcott.—That the campaign service medals heretofore authorized by Congress be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, under regulations to be prescribed by him, to each officer and enlisted man of the Navy and Marine Corps possessing the qualifications of campaign service, and to former officers and enlisted men who possess the same prescribed qualifications of campaign service, upon payment of the actual cost of each medal so issued.

H.R. 26921, Mr. McHenry.—Granting pensions to all enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and with Mexico.

H.R. 26975, Mr. Waldo.—To pay certain claims against the government arising under the Navy Department. Includes minor amounts as follows: To reimburse Paym. Frederick K. Perkins, U.S.N., amount disallowed by Auditor account of wrong payment of salary to a late chaplain; to reimburse P.A. Paym. B. M. Dobson, U.S.N., amount checked against his account by reason of payment by him for damages inflicted by floating drydock Dewey to sea wall at Las Palmas, Canary Islands; to reimburse Paym. Charles Conard, U.S.N., account advertising, and amount checked against his account by the Auditor by reason of payment by him for repairs to a private launch damaged in collision with a Navy launch.

H.R. 26989, Mr. Bates.—To aid the Gridley Memorial Association in the erection of a monument to Charles Verdon Gridley, late a captain, U.S. Navy, and John P. V. Gridley, late Lieutenant, U.S.M.C.

H.R. 27055, Mr. Bennett, of New York.—Amends Sec. 11 of the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the U.S.," approved Feb. 2, 1901, to read: "Sec. 11. Enlisted force of Corps of Engineers.—That the enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one band and three battalions of Engineers. The Engineer band shall be organized as now provided by law for bands of Infantry regiments. Each battalion of Engineers shall consist of 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, and 4 companies. Each company of Engineers shall consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeant, 3 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 cooks, 38 first-class privates, and 38 privates: Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, increase the number of sergeants in any company of Engineers to 12, the number of corporals to 18, the number of first-class privates to 64, and the number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not, at any time, be exceeded. And provided, That officers detailed from the Corps of Engineers to serve as battalion adjutants and battalion quartermasters and commissaries shall, while so serving, receive the pay and allowances herein authorized for battalion staff officers of Infantry regiments."

H.R. 27058, Mr. Taylor, of Alabama.—To provide for a naval training station on the western shore of Mobile Bay, in the state of Alabama.

H.R. 27145, Mr. Burke.—That every ocean passenger steamer, certified to carry fifty passengers or more, before being granted a clearance for a foreign port five hundred miles or more distant from the port of her departure from the United States, shall be equipped with an efficient radio-telegraphic installation and shall have in her employ and on board an efficient radio-telegrapher.

Sec. 2. That the owner or agent of any ocean passenger steamer required by this Act to carry a radio-telegraphic installation and a radio-telegrapher shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars for any violation of this Act.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall take effect one year after date of its passage.

H.R. 27208, Mr. Knapp.—To reopen and adjust the accounts for service of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., retired, and Major William Silvey, U.S.A., deceased.

FORT WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., Jan. 25, 1909.

To the seeker after first-class atmospheric vaudeville, we commend the winter climate of Helena and vicinity. After travelling around forty-two degrees below zero, the mercury wandered up to fifty degrees above, making a record of sev-

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

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enty degrees' rise in thirty-six hours—all this in one week! Several cases of illness have followed. Lieut. H. G. Davids has been down with a serious attack of bronchitis, threatening pneumonia, and as soon as able will start for the East and seal-level on a leave.

During the week a number of small dinners in the garrison have kept the social ball rolling, and with the "IT" circle on Tuesday at Mrs. Dannemiller's, the "Bridge" Club on Thursday evening at Lieutenant Hawley's, the days have been fully occupied. Mrs. Mann entertained at an attractive bridge party on Friday afternoon for a company of twelve ladies. Two handsome prizes were the reward of highest scores, and delicious refreshments were served at small tables. Beside ladies from the garrison, the guests included Mrs. Fred. E. Kessler, Mrs. F. L. Sizer, Mrs. W. T. Pigott and Mrs. Tatum from town. Mrs. Kessler and L. L. Hunt were the winners of prizes.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 28, 1909.

The schedule of the Naval Academy baseball nine for the coming season has been announced as officially approved and differs in some particulars from the preliminary schedule. All the games will be played in Annapolis except the game at West Point. The games are: March 27, Gallaudet; 31, Maryland Agricultural; April 1, Pennsylvania State; 3, Amherst; 7, Cornell; 8, Princeton; 10, Columbia; 14, Fordham; 17, Bucknell; —, Western Maryland College; 24, U. of Pennsylvania; 28, U. of Maryland; 29, Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina; May 1, U. of West Virginia; —, St. John's College; 6, Mt. Washington; 8, Rutgers; 12, Rockhill; 13, St. John's College; 15, Dickinson; 19, Maryland Athletic Club; 20, Walbrook; 22, Georgetown; 26, Carlisle Indian School; 29, U.S. Military Academy.

Sumner Pettit, son of the late Colonel Pettit, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pettit, of this city, has received an appointment to the Naval Academy. Miss Herrick is being entertained by Mrs. Clinton, wife of Capt. T. M. Clinton, U.S.M.C., at the Marine Barracks. Mrs. Clinton entertained at a card party Thursday afternoon in her honor. Friday afternoon Mrs. Asserson gave a beautiful card party at her residence, 219 Hanover street. Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, entertained friends at a card party Friday afternoon at her residence, No. 9 Sampson row, Naval Academy. Saturday afternoon Mrs. A. J. Hepburn, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Wyrant, Hanover street, gave a midshipmen's tea at their respective residences. Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Schouler, U.S.N., who have been spending the month at the Wolcott, New York, have returned.

Mr. W. D. Murray, of the International Y.M.C.A., addressed the midshipmen Sunday evening. Mr. Murray's wide experience among college men has well fitted him for his work, and he gave the midshipmen an interesting, helpful talk.

Though pushed to its limit by the midshipmen Saturday afternoon, the Georgetown basketball team demonstrated its superiority in the third and decisive game by winning 25 to 23. The midshipmen had rather the better of the second half and scored three more points during that period than did Georgetown, but the latter had a lead of six points in the first half, 18 to 12. The bulk of the points scored by the visitors was made in the last ten minutes of the first half, and for a time they quite played the midshipmen off their feet. The first score of the game was made by Midshipman Douglas. The local team secured a lead of six points before the visitors hit their pace. Then Georgetown rapidly forged ahead. The play was very even during most of the second half, but toward the last the Navy players got together and piled up points so fast that the game was in much doubt. Time was called just as Wilson had brought the score to 26-23 with a field goal. The game was the best of the three played between the two teams. Though very fast and spirited, the playing was marked by fewer infractions of the rules than in former games. Wilson and Douglas were the stars for the local team, while J. Colliflower and Schouler did the bulk of the scoring for the visitors. The lineup:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Georgetown.
Nixon, Hancock, Wenzell.	Forward	Rice (c.)
Wilson.	Forward	Kelher
Douglas.	Center	Schlosser
Jacobs.	Guard	G. Colliflower
Willis.	Guard	J. Colliflower

Score: Georgetown, 26; Naval Academy, 23. Field goals, Wilson 5, Douglas 4, Nixon, G. Colliflower 4, Schlosser 4, Rice 2, Kelher, J. Colliflower; goals from fouls, Wilson 3, Kelher 2; fouls called on Navy 4, on Georgetown 4; referee, Mr. Fisher, of Columbia University.

"Tad" Jones, the famous Yale quarterback, will not be one of the assistant coaches for the Naval Academy football team next season, as was recently reported.

By winning from the second class on the afternoon of Jan. 28 by 22 to 21, the fourth or lowest class won the basketball championship of the Naval Academy, having previously defeated both the first and third classes. The first class pulled out of last place by defeating the third, 19 to 9. The record of the series is: Fourth, 3 won, 0 lost; second, 2 won, 1 lost; first, 1 won, 2 lost; third, 0 won, 3 lost.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25, 1909.

A united effort is being made by the Commercial Club and the men high up in the political life of Nebraska to secure a medical supply depot for Omaha and the Middle West, to be located in the city of Omaha or perhaps at the fort several miles from the city. Senator Burkett has taken up the matter with the War Department. At present all medical supplies must be purchased through the St. Louis depot and the Senator insists that this is detrimental to the Omaha dealers. The depot is also to handle veterinary medicines.

Major D. E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, has been instructed by the War Department to issue a call for the purchase of three hundred Cavalry horses and two hundred horses for the Field Artillery.

Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter, Col. and Mrs. William B. Davis, Med. Dept., Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter.

Mrs. Davis, mother of Mrs. Glassford, has been ill with a severe attack of bronchitis, but is now on the road to recovery. Col. William B. Davis, Med. Corps, spent last Sunday as a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith. Mrs. Davis is in Baltimore visiting her son, who is a prominent physician and surgeon

in that city. Col. and Mrs. Davis will leave Omaha the latter part of this month en route to the Philippines, to take the transport leaving early in February. Mrs. William Glassford entertained the post whist club last Thursday afternoon. All the members were present and the prize was won by Mrs. James S. Kennedy.

Miss Louise Kennedy is spending the week-end with Miss Gilmore at the Rome hotel. Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Major Bradner D. Slaughter, was hostess at luncheon last Monday. The Army people were represented by Mrs. W. H. Carter and Mrs. Glassford, of Fort Omaha.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 25, 1909.

The bi-weekly officers' hops are growing more and more popular and each succeeding fortnight sees a large attendance, including many of Omaha's younger set.

Capt. and Mrs. Van Dusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Morison, Mrs. Bullock and Lieutenant Harvey were guests of Mrs. Hentig and Miss Plummer at a dinner given in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter, Friday night. Lieutenant Carter is the son of General Carter, department commander, and is an aide on his father's staff. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett are entertaining Mrs. Blackmore, of Cincinnati. Mrs. W. H. Carter, wife of General Carter, has announced Thursdays as her day "at home" at her residence, 411 South Thirty-eighth street, Omaha. Miss Louise Kennedy, of Fort Omaha, gave a matinee party Wednesday at the Orpheum for Miss Alma Higgins, of St. Louis, who is the guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston, of this post. The Army guests were the Misses Bourke, Galbraith, Eastman, Kennedy, Johnston, Colt, and Mesdames McMillan and Kennedy.

Capt. and Mrs. Ball entertained most delightfully at dinner Friday night in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hayes. The other guests were: Major and Mrs. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton and Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes. Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, wife of Major McCarthy, returned Saturday from a three weeks' visit in Chicago and Terre Haute, Ind., where her daughter, Gertrude, attends school. Lieut. and Mrs. White gave a jolly hop supper Friday night, at which nearly the entire garrison and many invited guests from Omaha were present. Music, including all the popular songs, was indulged in until a late hour. Mrs. B. D. Slaughter gave a luncheon this afternoon for her guests, Mesdames Lee and Dunday, of New York city. The Army guests were Mesdames Carter, Glassford and W. V. Carter.

The 76th Infantry band gave a delightful concert in the gymnasium hall, Wednesday, to a large and appreciative audience. These weekly concerts add much to the general gaiety of the post. Lieut. and Mrs. White entertained with a small dinner, followed by bridge, last Tuesday night. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan had Miss Switzer and Miss Kennedy, of Fort Omaha, as house guests Friday and Saturday of last week. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cowin, who have been spending the past three weeks in Washington, St. Louis and New York city, returned home Friday. Lieutenant McMillan, M.R.C., returned Monday night from a temporary tour of duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained with a bowling party, followed by a Dutch supper, Thursday night. Lieutenant Drury and Miss Johnston made the high scores. Gen. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes and Captain Dalton were guests of Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) at luncheon at the Henshaw hotel, Omaha, Saturday. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner for Colonel Cody, who, upon his arrival at the post, was serenaded by the regimental band while holding an impromptu reception at Captain Hayes's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan were hosts at a dinner Friday night, when their guests were Lieutenant Neal and Assistant surgeon Bishop, U.S. Navy, and the Misses Switzer and Kennedy, of Fort Omaha. Miss Alma Higgins, who has been the guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston since Christmas; was honor guest at an afternoon bridge party given by Miss Enid Valentine at the latter's home in Omaha, Monday. There were three tables and the Army ladies playing were the Misses Kennedy, Johnston, Galbraith, and Mesdames Crimmins, White, Hamilton, Bennett and Haskell. Gen. and Mrs. Morton and Capt. and Mrs. Hines were visitors at the post yesterday.

The minstrel performance given in the gymnasium hall last Tuesday night by the enlisted men of the garrison was an unqualified success and was largely attended. Some exceptionally good talent has been developed among the soldiers and the performance will probably be repeated in the near future.

Capt. M. L. Crimmins had the misfortune to fracture two fingers of his right hand Sunday night and will be laid up for some days.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 24, 1909.

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, accompanied by his mother, returned to the garrison this week from a tour of the principal cities of Mexico. Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., leaves El Paso next week for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines, Feb. 5. Captain Wright's mother will accompany him.

Lieut. Arthur G. Hadsell, who has just received his promotion to a captaincy in the 16th Infantry, is trying to effect a transfer back to the 19th Infantry. Miss A. Kress, sister of Dr. Kress, who has been visiting at the post for several months, left last week for her home in St. Louis. Mrs. Wetherill, during her stay at the post, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston. Miss Margaret Reynolds, of Pasadena, Cal., arrived last week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Frederick M. Terrell.

Lieut. and Mrs. "Jack" Miller entertained at a very pleasant dinner this week in honor of Captain Wetherill and his mother. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Huston and Lieut. Julian L. Dodge. Mrs. C. C. Kress returned recently from a pleasant visit to her home in Reno, Okla., where she went for the holidays.

Miss Grace Logan, daughter of the late Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A., has recently accepted the position of society editor on the staff of the El Paso Times, the leading paper of the Southwest. Mrs. John J. Miller, Mrs. G. A. Hadsell and Mrs. Terrell were guests at an enjoyable bridge party given in El Paso this week by Miss Nina Neff.

News has just been received in El Paso by Mrs. Robert Campbell that her small grandson, the little son of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, broke his leg this week. Much sympathy is felt for the small boy, who is a favorite with all.

The target range is being put in readiness for the spring target practice, which will soon begin.

At the races at Washington Park, Jan. 20, the fourth race

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was the Fort Bliss special, composed of horses belonging to Lieuts. Frederick W. Terrell, Alvin Gutensohn, Desobry and John L. Bond, 19th Inf. The officers each rode their own horse, and the race was won by Lieut. John L. Bond on his charger, Headlight, amid wild cheering and much mirth. A handsome silver cup was presented to the winner by Mr. A. H. Richards, of El Paso. The gate receipts for the day were for the benefit of the Italian earthquake sufferers. Through the kindness of Colonel Huston the 19th Infantry band played between races. Those occupying boxes were: Col. and Mrs. Huston, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Terrell, Miss Reynolds, Lieutenants Bond, Dodge, Gutensohn and Desobry.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., entertained at a beautiful dinner on board the U.S.S. Montana on Friday evening. The guests were: Madam Vulevsky, Miss Ethel Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Trunstaff, Miss Hattie Page, Miss Esther Byrnes and Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds. Mrs. C. D. Taussig entertained at luncheon on Friday at her home in the yard. Those present were: Mrs. Roland Curtin, Mrs. R. T. Thorpe, Mrs. Holt Page, Mrs. W. J. Kehl, Mrs. G. S. Bedford, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. R. M. Watt and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus. The Misses Voight entertained at a delightful card party at their home in Bute street on Friday evening for Miss Sallie Beaman, one of the season's debutantes. Among the Navy people present were: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Herman O. Stickney, Miss Mary Carrington Galt, Captain Sibley, U.S.M.C., Lieutenants Abernathy and Taussig, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crose entertained delightfully at dinner on Monday evening. Their guests were: Miss Cooke, of Louisiana; Miss Ethel Reynolds, Miss Poindexter, Lieutenant Abernathy, Paymasters Hilton and Neil. After dinner the party enjoyed bowling in the reservation bowling alleys.

Mrs. W. D. Cassin, of Georgetown, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid, in the yard. Mrs. Stark, wife of Major A. N. Stark, U.S.A., is the guest of Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page at her home in York street. Mrs. Albert W. Grant, of Annapolis, Md., wife of Commander Grant, U.S.N., is the guest of Mrs. William Sharpe at her home in Freemason street. Mrs. J. J. McCracken, wife of Ensign McCracken, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Kiernan, of Norfolk, are the guests of Ensign McCracken's father in Fredericksburg, Va. Miss Leenie DuRussy Berry will leave this week to visit friends in Savannah, Ga. Lieuts. A. H. Bixby and J. A. Shanley, U.S.R.C.S., are guests at the Lynnhaven hotel, Norfolk.

Mrs. E. G. Kintner, wife of Constructor Kintner, U.S.N., entertained very charmingly at bridge at her home in North street, Portsmouth, Friday afternoon. Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine made the highest score and was presented with a large cluster of carnations. Miss Julia Kintner and Mrs. Wash Reed, jr., presided over the punch bowl. Among the guests were: Mrs. DuBose, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Frank Cooke, Mrs. H. H. Christy, Mrs. Collin Armistead, Mrs. Francis Chadwick, Mrs. L. T. Kite, Henry McKenzie, Mrs. Davis Reed, Mrs. Robert Heiner, Mrs. Thomas Kinkaid, Mrs. Barnett Lewis, Mrs. Clifford Wayne, Mrs. Alexander Hutton, Miss Helen Gaither, of Hartford, N.C.; Miss Rebecca Nash, Miss Sally Holiday, Misses Margaret and Alice Old, Miss Esther Reed, Miss Lullie Hudgins, Miss Amy Watts, Miss Virgie Warner, Misses Annie and Carrie Barlow, Miss Bessie Chamberlain, Miss Hutton and Miss Kintner. Thursday the wardrobe officers of the U.S.S. Franklin entertained at a beautiful luncheon. Those invited were: Mrs. Stales, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Cooke, of New Orleans; Lieutenant Abernathy, Paymasters Neil and Hilton and Dr. Williams.

Mrs. James Y. Leigh entertained at bridge on Friday evening at her home in Botetout street for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, U.S.N. Those playing were: Mrs. Holt Page, Mrs. Howard Shield, Mrs. Lily Baird Leigh and Dr. Robert Spillman. Mrs. L. H. Quimby, of Suffolk, Va., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Minett, Warren Crescent, Ghent. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shield and Mr. William Shield entertained at supper Thursday evening at their home on Grant street for Major and Mrs. Alex. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page and Miss Booker. The Saturday evening hop was one of the largest of the season. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, who has been spending some time with her daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Jordan, at Rock Island Arsenal, is now the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John H. Reed, wife of Lieutenant Reed, at Fort Clark, Texas, with whom she will remain several weeks longer.

JOLO NOTES.

Jolo, P.I., Dec. 15, 1908.

Well, our wishes and predictions came true. All of the field officers passed the riding test easily. Colonel Rodgers smiles and says it was nothing, and as for Lieutenant Colonel Day, he enjoyed it immensely. All of the other officers in the post took the physical examination yesterday and the day before, and all "maxed," so it is said, except one. As he says he is the end remnant of the regimental family bolt, it does not at all matter. Major Forsyth and Lieutenant Colonels Day and Gayle had scarcely gotten back from Zambo before they were ordered on court-martial duty to Camp Keithly. They leave to-day on the Jewel. Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., are expected here on the Warren, and Troop C especially is enthusiastically looking forward to Captain "Teddy's" arrival. After the return of the 6th to the United States Captain Rhodes went on the General Staff, and thence, at his own request, to the School of the Line at Leavenworth. According to rumor, Mrs. Rhodes's sister is to come along on a visit.

Lieut. "Johnny" Hasson left yesterday on the Wright for Department Headquarters in charge of the 6th Cavalry team. The baseball nine is especially strong. A nine that can prevent a run in an inning in which the other side make six clean hits is going some. Mrs. Hasson accompanied her husband to Zamboanga. Another lady went along, Mrs. Mettler, wife of our handsome post adjutant.

The Wright's arrival was the occasion of another most enjoyable hop at the club. Among those honoring us with their presence was Colonel Hoyt, 25th Inf., on his way to take temporary command of the Department. General Bliss, now commanding the Division; Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 25th Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Donaldson, 26th Inf. The latter were formerly stationed in Jolo with the 23d, out of which regiment he has just been promoted.

Hemmed in by the old Spanish walls as we are, with no walks or drives anywhere, no theaters or points of interest, swimming continues to be our principal daily amusement. Mrs. Henderson has a brand new bathing suit. Mrs. Byram appeared recently in one of Navy blue. Mrs. Lott also appeared a few days ago in a fetching black silk brilliantine suit, relieved by a bow of yellow and red. Mrs. Turner, of the 23d Inf., has one of silk mohair, and she, by the way, is

now right up at the head of the lady swimmers. As for little Bobbie, Lieutenant Turner's only boy, it is simply wonderful to see him swim and dive. And he only four years old, too!

Our leading native Chinese citizen, "Captain" Tiano, gave a "balle" and reception to the garrison on the 12th. All the youth and beauty of the post were present. Lieut. "Bill" Reed is so busy decorating Jolo he hasn't time to even say "How!" these long, hot days.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 27, 1909.

The U.S.S. Marietta is ready for sea and will leave here in a few days for Guantanamo, Cuba. Owing to further repairs needed to the shaft of the U.S.S. Paducah, which were found necessary during her dock trial a few days ago, that vessel will not leave here as soon as anticipated.

Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, U.S.N., commandant of this station, returned here from a visit to Washington on Monday last. Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., returned to-day from Washington. Capt. Frank O. Maxon left here Monday for his new station at Washington, D.C. Captain Maxon was civil engineer of this yard and has been here since last May.

Chief Brian, Frank Carrall, U.S. Navy; J. Howard Junkins, clerk in construction and repair, and John Jarvis, of the steam engineering department in this yard, were visitors to Camp Idlewild on Sunday last.

More material and iron work has been received for the new cells at the naval prison, and the contractors are calling for laborers. When the new cells are finished, it is said, the prison will accommodate 320 prisoners and this will be all until the other wings are built.

BORN.

ALLEN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. B. C. Allen, U.S.N., on Jan. 28, 1909, a son, Burrell Clinton, jr., at Annapolis, Md.

BLACK.—At Valdez, Alaska, Dec. 23, 1908, to Capt. and Mrs. Hanson B. Black, a son, Hanson Briscoe, jr.

CHAMBERS.—Born to the wife of Dental Surg. William Henry Chambers, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1909, a son, William Henry Chambers, jr.

COVELL.—Born at Washington, D.C., to the wife of Lieut. L. C. Covell, U.S.R.C.S., a daughter, Jan. 19, 1909.

FISHER.—Born at New Bern, N.C., Jan. 18, 1909, a son to the wife of 1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, U.S.R.C.S.

JORDAN.—Born at Portland, Ore., Jan. 10, 1909, to the wife of Mr. David J. Jordan, son of Col. William H. Jordan, U.S.A., retired, a son.

RITTER.—Born at Tientsin, China, to the wife of F. W. Ritter, esq., a daughter, on Dec. 25, 1908.

WARE.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6, 1909, a daughter, Nancy Virginia Ware, to the wife of Miss. Bruce R. Ware, jr., U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BETTS-LESTER.—At Seattle, Wash., Dec. 12, 1909, Dr. Charles A. Betts, M.R.C., U.S.A., to Mrs. Harriett Smith Lester.

ELLIOTT-LINCOLN.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 14, 1909, Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Lincoln.

LOPSE-BROOKS.—At Crawford, Neb., Jan. 16, 1909, Mr. Vincent Lapse and Miss Mamie Brooks, by D. Webster Davis, pastor of the First Congregational Church. The newly weds will reside at Fort Robinson, where the groom is cook.

RIFENBERG-CAVANAGH.—At Denver, Colo., Dec. 30, 1908, Capt. R. P. Rifenberg, jr., 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ellen Cavanagh.

DIED.

BARTON.—Died at Cambridge, Md., Jan. 27, 1909, William H. Barton, who resigned from the Navy as a lieutenant commander June 17, 1867.

FOOTE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1909, Capt. of Eagra, Charles H. Foote, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

GUVER.—Died at Albany, N.Y., Mr. Hugh P. Guver, Jan. 25, 1909, father of Capt. George D. Guver, 16th Inf., U.S.A.

HAMMOND.—Died at Sturgis, S.D., Jan. 20, 1909, John E. Hammond, a former enlisted man of Troop G, 7th U.S. Cav., who took part in the campaign against "Crazy Horse" and other Indians in the '70s.

LYON.—Died at Sherman, Tex., Jan. 20, 1909, Oliver T. Lyon, formerly first lieutenant, 2d Eastern-shore Maryland, during the Civil War, and father of Col. Cecil A. Lyon, 4th Texas Inf., and of Dupont B. Lyon, late first lieutenant, 16th U.S. Inf.

McGOWAN.—Died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1909, James F. McGowan, brother of Pay Inspr. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N.

RITTER.—Died at Tientsin, China, Virginia, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ritter, on Dec. 25, 1908; granddaughter of Mrs. T. H. Handbury.

WATKINS.—Died at New York city on Jan. 27, 1909, Edwin Wessells Watkins, son of the late John L. and Maria Watkins, ex-lieutenant of Co. B, 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

The 7th N.Y., under command of Brevet Brig. Gen. Daniel Appleton, its colonel, assembled at the armory for review, and presentation of state medals for faithful service on the night of Jan. 27. Both in the review, parade and drill, the command made a fine display, which is all the more creditable from the fact that it was the first regimental armory function since April, 1903, and there had been no previous rehearsal or even battalion drills.

There have also been quite a number of changes among the officers, and the entire regimental non-commissioned staff is new. So well, however, is the regiment organized, that it goes along just as steadily as a perfect piece of machinery with some parts occasionally renewed.

By an unforeseen and unexpected amount of important public business arising from the change in the administration of the affairs of the State Department, Mr. Robert Bacon, Secretary of State of the United States, who was to have reviewed, found it impossible to leave Washington. He suggested that his chief of staff, Mr. A. H. Halstead, one of the regiment's most loyal friends, should act in his stead, and Mr. Halstead accordingly took the review.

The regiment, while regretting the absence of Mr. Bacon, was glad to honor the presence of Mr. Halstead, its sterling friend of long standing and association.

The following gentlemen of Mr. Bacon's staff accompanied

Mr. Halstead: Mr. Daniel Bacon, acting chief of Staff, Commanders Arthur Eustis James, Mr. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. Robert F. Perkins, Mr. Amory G. Hodges, Mr. Thomas Diamond, Mr. Dallas Baché Pratt, Mr. William Appleton, Dr. S. Oakley Vander Pool, Dr. Henry Selden Norris, Mr. J. W. Harriman, Mr. F. B. Plummer.

The regiment paraded twelve companies of twenty-four files each, divided among three battalions. The battalion commanders were Major Charles E. Lydecker, Major Robert McLean and Major Francis G. Landon, the latter making his first appearance in his new office. Capt. Nicholas Engel, of Co. C, also made his first appearance as captain.

Following the review and parade, the regiment formed line, and those who were entitled to the state medals for long and faithful service, for 25, 20, 15 and 10 years, were escorted to the front and center by Regimental Adjutant Falls. There were some forty-eight members presented with medals all told.

A short regimental drill, splendidly executed, concluded the military exhibition, after which General Appleton and his officers enjoyed Mr. Halstead and other special guests. Among those making interesting remarks were General Appleton, Mr. Halstead, Lieut. Col. W. C. Fisk, Gen. W. H. Kipp. It transpired during the evening that Mr. Halstead had generously donated a substantial check for the purchase of new horse equipments for the field and staff.

8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

The 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. E. F. Austin, was reviewed in its armory on the night of Jan. 27 by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and made a very creditable showing.

The regiment was formed with two battalions, commanded respectively by Major Wells and Captain Sauvan, and the exhibition of the evening which consisted of review, regimental drill and evening parade, showed considerable improvement in the command. In executing the order arms, the pieces were grounded lightly and the manual generally was creditably performed.

There was dancing for members and guests, and the reviewing officer and special guests were pleasantly entertained by the officers of the 8th.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual muster of the 23d N.Y., by War Department and state officers was made on the night of Jan. 26. The regiment had 747 officers and men present, and ten absentees, out of an aggregate membership of 757. Last year the command had 760 present, and seven members absent, so it will be seen that its membership has fallen behind a little. The inspection showed general improvement in the command. The figures of the muster in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	19	1	20
Non-Com. Staff.....	11	0	11
Medical Dept.....	22	0	22
Band.....	11	0	11
Company A.....	60	1	61
" B.....	46	1	47
" C.....	61	0	61
" D.....	49	1	50
" E.....	53	3	56
" F.....	52	1	53
" G.....	91	0	91
" H.....	57	0	57
" I.....	49	0	49
" K.....	59	1	60
" L.....	55	1	56
" M.....	52	0	52
Total.....	747	10	757

The inspecting and mustering officers were Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, John N. Stearns, and Benjamin B. McAlpin, and Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the staff of Major General Roe, for the state, with Capt. Romulus F. Walton, U.S.A., retired, representing the Federal authorities, and Major Robert G. Moran, Inspector, on the staff of Brigadier General Eddy, representing the 2d Brigade.

Active and veteran members of the 1st Signal Company, N.G.N.Y., will celebrate their twenty-first anniversary by a dinner on Feb. 20 at the Hotel Astor, when a number of distinguished guests will be present. Under the direction of Major Oscar Erlandsen, the company is up to a high standard of efficiency in visual signaling. Out of one hundred members eighty have qualified as expert signalmen. The company engages in night signaling every Thursday between the 8th Regiment armory, the Thirty-fourth street tower, the Metropolitan tower and Fort Wood, with the Army signal company.

An interesting decision has just been rendered by the chief of staff of the grand marshal of the inaugural parade to be held in Washington, D.C., on March 4. It is in relation to the question raised from the state of Connecticut as to whether two companies of the Governor's foot guards, not part of the Connecticut National Guard, may march in the parade with the Governor, being his escort, ahead of the National Guard. The ruling is that being a military but not a national guard organization the Governor's foot guards will have to go where they belong—with the organizations of a quasi-military character.

Col. William H. Oakes and Major Cutting, of the 5th Infantry of Massachusetts, were in Washington, D.C., last week to make arrangements for the rationing and quartering of the regiment on its trip to the inaugural in March. Lieut. Col. S. M. Rogers of the Duke of Cornwall's rifles, Ottawa, will be a guest of the regiment on this trip.

Lieut. Rufus G. Shirley, 9th N.Y., while on his way back to New York from Virginia Hot Springs, stopped off at Washington and had a half hour's talk with Secretary of War Wright, and also the Chinese Minister. They have both accepted the invitation of Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., to be present at the 110th banquet of the board of officers at the Union League Club, New York city, on March 18 next. General Wright intimated, in an informal manner, that the nature of his speech would be what the Federal Government thinks of the state militia, and what dependence they expect to place upon the National Guard of the United States in time of war. Entries are numerous for the games on Jan. 30, and the athletic committee is well pleased with the results.

Capt. K. V. Casey, the well-known rifle shot, formerly of the 71st N.Y. and also of the Delaware National Guard, has been appointed inspector of small-arms practice of the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania. Captain Casey is one of the best riflemen in the United States, and for many years has shot on regimental and state teams and has also competed in the National Team Match. He has also won the Wimbledon and Leech cups for long-range shooting.

A second athletic meet, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Division of the Military Athletic League, will be held at the 1st Infantry armory, Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 27. It will be open only to members of the N.G.P. who have registered with the M.A.L. A dance will follow the games.

As Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, is still ill, he will be unable to review the 71st N.Y. on Friday night, Feb. 5, as planned. General Francis Vinton Greene, will review in his stead.

Major William F. Martin, 18th U.S. Inf., will begin the annual inspection of the Iowa National Guard on Feb. 1, and will complete this work on March 30. Organizations receiving a marking by the United States inspecting officer of 90 per cent. or over will be classified as "excellent"; those of 80 per cent. and less than 90 per cent., "very good"; those of 70 per cent. and less than 80 per cent., "good"; those of 60 per cent. and less than 70 per cent., "fair"; and those less than 60 per cent. "poor" and subject to muster out as inefficient.

Major David Wilson, commanding the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in conformity with orders issued from Division Headquarters, announces that Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ord. Corps, and Inspector of Artillery, is detailed

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as the inspecting and mustering officer on the part of the state and will inspect the books and property at four o'clock p.m. and the organizations at eight o'clock p.m. on the dates herein specified: 1st Battery, 56 West Sixty-sixth street, New York city, Feb. 2, 1909; Hqs. 1st Battalion, 1897 Bathgate avenue, New York city, Feb. 9, 1909; 2d Battery, 1891-7 Bathgate avenue, New York city, Feb. 9, 1909; 3d Battery, 165-179 Chermont avenue, Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1909; 6th Battery (attached), 227-235 Washington street, Binghamton, March 16, 1909; the Hospital Corps (attached) will be inspected, 1891-7 Bathgate avenue, Feb. 9, 1909, at eight p.m. Commissioned officers of the battalion, for uniformity in dress, will hereafter wear tan gloves when they appear dismounted on field service uniform.

A company of engineers has been organized at Philadelphia, Pa., and admitted to the National Guard. This company is designated "Company B, Engineer Battalion," and is officered as follows: Capt. St. George H. Cooke, 1st Lieut. Eugene D. Hays and 2d Lieut. William H. Ford. Company B is attached to 1st Brigade.

Governor Brooks, of Wyoming, on Jan. 19, announced the reappointment of Adj. Gen. P. A. Gatchell, with the rank of brigadier general. This appointment is in response to a general demand for keeping General Gatchell as chief of staff, he having brought the Guard up to a state of high efficiency during his term of office and created much enthusiasm among the various companies looking to the betterment of the organization. General Gatchell will also exercise the functions of Q.M. and C.G. With the appointment of General Gatchell other staff appointments were made as follows: William R. Schnitzer, of Cheyenne, assistant adjutant general, with rank of colonel; Robert LaFontaine, of Cheyenne, inspector general, with rank of colonel; William A. Burgess, of Cheyenne, surgeon general, with rank of colonel; J. Ira Kirby, of Sheridan, inspector of small-arms practice, with rank of colonel. The following are aides-de-camp, with rank of major: Pitt Covert, of Cheyenne; A. P. Hanson, of Cheyenne; H. L. Patten, of Casper; W. F. Cody, of Cody; George E. Pexton, of Evanston; B. L. Sage, of Cheyenne.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has accepted the invitation of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., to review his command at the armory on Monday night, Feb. 15. Athletic games will be held by the regiment on Monday night, March 22. Capt. George F. Mahon, of Co. C, has resigned, on account of business, much to the regret of the company. He has been connected with the regiment since September, 1893, and served in the volunteer regiment during the war with Spain. A very handsome trophy has been received by the regiment from the Pennsylvania Branch of the Military Athletic League, which the 22d Regiment won in the Round Robin relay race at the recent games held in Philadelphia.

Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G. N.Y., will review the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, Col. Elmore F. Austin, at the armory on Monday night, Feb. 22.

The competitive drill and barn dance of Co. G, 69th N.Y., Capt. B. F. Cummings, to be held at the armory on the night of Feb. 11, promises to be an interesting event. The drill is open to the cadet corps of Greater New York, and a handsome prize will be awarded the winner. There will also be prizes for the most original costumes among the dancers. Co. H, Capt. W. C. Woods, will hold a smoker and entertainment at the armory on Feb. 27.

Co. O, 12th N.Y., will hold a barn dance at the armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 20.

As an example of what little concern is given sometimes by the powers that be over the death of men in the line of duty, it is worthy of note that Privates Harvey and Waltz, of the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., died last June from injuries received from the premature explosion of a powder charge while performing their duties in coast defense exercises at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. One man had a dependent mother, and the other a dependent mother and two sisters. Not a cent of relief has been received from the state, and there is no telling when, if ever, there will be. In the meantime charity, through church, has kept the mother of one man from the poorhouse, and the members of the other man's family are said to be in dire want. Such a state of affairs is unworthy the big state of New York. There ought to be some prompt method of giving relief due to dependents of men of the military service who lose their lives in the performance of military duty. A court of inquiry, immediately after the accident last June, found that the men were injured through no fault of their own. We hear lots of speeches about honoring the flag, but would it not be consistent to at least treat humanely the needy families of those men who give their lives for it?

The following appointments on the General Staff of the Nebraska National Guard are announced: Col. John C. Hartigan, 2d Regt. Inf., adjutant general, with rank of brigadier general; Major Ernest H. Phelps, assistant adjutant general; Col. Allan D. Falconer, quartermaster and commissary general; Col. Albert D. Fetterman, inspector general; Col. William Mitchell, judge advocate general, and Col. Albert P. Fitzsimmons, surgeon general. The aides-de-camp are: Col. T. C. Bryne, E. P. Berryman, Parris Cooper, Charles Fanning, D. J. Gates, E. W. Getten, H. J. Hill, J. H. Kelley, William Kennedy, J. G. Martin, F. J. McShane, B. F. Marshall, W. R. Murphy, S. F. Noble, Robert Oberfelder, R. E. Piller, J. H. Quigley, J. E. Summers, Charles Smrha, E. J. Shinn, W. E. Straub, J. G. Thompson, L. P. Utterback, M. H. Weiss, W. E. Weber, E. M. Westervelt. The above appointed officers take rank from Jan. 7, 1909. The total strength of Nebraska's force is 1,407 officers and men.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in a tabulated statement showing the average attendance of its officers and enlisted men at the duties required of them during the year 1908, shows that, including division headquarters and those of brigades, the average strength of the National Guard during the year 1908 was 15,273; the average attendance at drills and parades was eighty-seven per cent.; the average attendance at field service

eighty-four per cent., and the average attendance at service with U.S. troops seventy-eight per cent.; in every instance an improvement over the year 1907. Fractions less than one-half in averages are not credited; those of one-half and more are credited as a whole.

The 1st Company of Coast Artillery, Maryland National Guard, Capt. Sydney B. Austin, has been assigned to duty at Fort Howard, Md., in the artillery district of Baltimore. Complying with the War Department's order Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, commanding the district, has assigned the company to duty at Battery Stricker, a twelve-inch gun battery, in connection with the 40th Company of Regulars. Capt. John P. Spurr, commanding the 142d Company of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., has been detailed as instructor to the 1st Company of the Maryland National Guard.

New Mexico is fully alive as to the necessity of providing properly for its National Guard, although at present it only consists of some 300 officers and men, divided among a troop of cavalry, a signal corps detachment, and five companies of infantry. A fine rifle range of 668 acres, a little over two miles from Las Vegas, has been provided. It is perfectly level, with mountains for a bullet stop. The extreme range at present is 1,000 yards, but shooting up to 2,000 yards can easily be provided for. Electric cars run within one-fourth of a mile of it. Suitable armories are also being provided. An armory costing \$20,000 is occupied by Company G, 1st Inf., at Albuquerque. An armory costing \$12,000 will be completed at Las Vegas, in April next, for Troop A, 1st Cav. Company F, 1st Inf., at Santa Fe, will also be provided with a \$12,000 armory this spring. There will be \$12,000 armories for Company A, 1st Inf., at Las Cruces, the signal detachment at Roswell, and a \$10,000 building for Company D, 1st Inf., at Silver City.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Weybrecht, who was appointed adjutant general of Ohio, succeeding Brig. Gen. A. B. Ritchfield, has been a member of the National Guard since 1892, when he organized Company K, 8th Inf., and was made its first captain. On July 11, 1897, he became a major of the 8th Infantry. On May 13, 1898, he was mustered, with his command, into the Service of the United States, and was later commissioned lieutenant colonel. He was recommissioned lieutenant colonel on Nov. 24, 1904, and was detailed an aide on the staffs of Governor Herrick, Governor Pattison and Governor Harris. During his service in the Guard, General Weybrecht served in the Alliance riots in 1893; in the Belmont county coal strike in 1894; at Santiago from July 7 to Sept. 4, 1908; West Point, Ky., maneuvers in 1903, and he was in command at the Plum Run, Ohio, coal mine strike riots in 1906.

Incident to the review to be held in the armory of the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on Monday night, Feb. 15, tendered to Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, in honor of his fiftieth anniversary of joining the National Guard, it has been decided to invite the 47th Regiment to the 13th armory and have a brigade drill and review. General Austen was at one time colonel of the 47th Regiment as well as colonel of the 13th. The two regiments will, it is proposed, parade as a brigade. The 13th, which is nearly twice the size of the 47th, will be divided into two regiments. Colonel Barthman of the 47th has been invited to act as brigadier general. Lieutenant Colonel Janicky, of the 47th, will command the 47th, and the two provisional regiments of the 13th will be commanded by Col. Charles O. Davis and Lieut. Col. James T. Ashby. The dinner planned for the armory for Saturday night, Feb. 13, in honor of General Austen, will be the largest ever held in Brooklyn. It will be served in the main drill hall, and as every member and honorably discharged ex-member of the 13th and 47th Regiments who served in either organization under General Austen as their commanding officer is invited to join in the reunion and dinner, it is expected that between 2,500 and 3,000 guardsmen and veterans will be seated at the tables, exclusive of the specially invited guests, the honor of whom will include all officers and ex-officers under whom General Austen has served, and also many prominent city and state officials, with whom he has been and is now associated.

Mr. Rutherford Bingham, son of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., Police Commissioner of New York city, has been appointed a battalion adjutant in the 12th N.Y. by Col. George R. Dyer. Mr. Bingham is not strange to military work as he has served in the Pennsylvania National Guard as a lieutenant.

GEORGIA.

A military fair will be given in Brunswick, Ga., from Feb. 8 to 15, inclusive, for the purpose of raising funds for the following organizations: Company G, 1st Inf., N.G. of Georgia; the 1st Infantry band, N.G. of Georgia, and Chapter 787, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Brunswick, Ga. It will be under the management of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Company G has been organized since 1860, and took part in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It has been known as the Brunswick Riflemen, and is composed of young men of every branch of industry. The 1st Infantry band has been organized for thirty-five years, and is known as the Atlantic band. The purpose is to use the money to improve their armory and the command generally. The Daughters of the American Revolution intend to build a chapter house with their share of the proceeds.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. G. O.—You cannot purchase your discharge until you have served at least one year. Then whatever credit you may have on your final statements may be counted toward the purchase price of your discharge. See G.O. 4, 1906, and A.R. 1169-71; also A.R. 1388.

J. McC. asks: Do the Sampson medals for the engagement at Manzanillo, 1898, awarded to the crew of the U.S.S. Newark, call for any of the engagement bars lately issued by the Navy Department? The medal first issued had no bars except the one with the ship's name on it. Answer: The bar issued with the badge is the only one allowed.

A. M. G. asks: I took an examination for the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and was found qualified. Have seen several lists of names sent to the Senate, but mine does not appear. What is my status? Answer: Services of additional physicians were not needed and no further appointments were made. Your name is still on the eligible list.

E. F. H.—The answer given in our issue of Jan. 16, regarding the St. Louis, is correct, being the official report as issued by the Bureau of Construction. We cannot find the article you refer to as having been published in our paper last June or July. A reference to our Navy Table, published each week, will show you the class of every ship in commission, the St. Louis being in the Pacific Fleet, 2d Squadron, 2d Division, and marked P.C. for protected cruiser.

G. W. M.—You are on the list for appointment as ordnance sergeant. You have a good average and stand a fair chance for appointment in the course of a year or so.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK asks: Under the old uniform regulations, when no ribbons of medals or badges were prescribed, the badge of the Society of the Army of Santiago was one of those authorized to be worn on frock coat. Can the ribbon of this badge be worn on the undress coat, with the ribbon of the campaign badge issued to commemorate the Santiago campaign? Answer: No ribbons are allowed on the uniform except those awarded by the Government.

SEGEANT asks: (1) Did I pass for promotion to grade of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, November, 1908, examination? Answer: It is not yet known. The papers have not been read and reported. (2) Was I recommended by examining board? Answer: Yes.

W. J. S.—Address your inquiry to the Bureau of Navigation, and it will be investigated.

BIRD'S-EYE.—The 7th Infantry will sail for the Philip-

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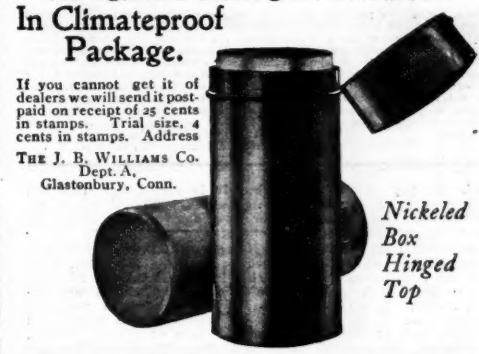
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ines May 5, 1909, to relieve the 26th Infantry. The 6th Infantry is the first regiment slated to go to the Philippines in 1910.

M. M. asks: A soldier desires to take a commission. He has not yet served two years in the ranks, but receives a civil designation. Assuming that his company commander will allow him the necessary leave, in order to take the examination, may the soldier take the examination before he is discharged by favor, assuming that the W.D. would so discharge him, for the purpose of going to a higher branch of the Service, in order that in case of failure he may continue as a soldier? Answer: The practice is to discharge the soldier by way of favor just before the examination. Your C.O. would advise you fully as to this.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—For names of the colored post commissary sergeants now on the active list address Adjutant General's office, stating reasons.

CORPORAL.—You do not give sufficient data regarding your term of service to enable us to answer your query.

O. J. asks: (1) Does the following absence count as a furlough in a man's record? An order directed a soldier to return, from Washington, to his proper station, San Francisco, authorizing a delay of two months and twenty days, travel directed being necessary in the military service? Answer: Yes. See A.R. 106. (2) Is a man who enlisted July 7, 1902, eligible to membership in the Spanish-American War Veterans? Answer: The Spanish War ended April 11, 1899, but service in the Philippine insurrection would entitle you to membership. If you had such service, address nearest camp of U.S.W.V. for further particulars.

W. B. R. asks: (1) What has become of Post Coms. Sergt. Daniel Dolan, who was stationed at Fort Mason, Cal., in 1906? (2) A says that an enlisted man cannot remain on the active list longer than thirty years. B says he can. Who is right? Please answer fully. (3) Can an enlisted man on the retired list transfer to the active list? Answer: (1) He is no longer in the Service, and address is unknown to us. (2) He may apply for retirement after thirty years' service, but is not compelled to do so. (3) No, but a non-commissioned officer may be assigned to active duty as instructor in colleges, under Sec. 1225, R.S., as amended by Sec. 1 and 2, Act of April 21, 1904, 33 Stats., 225.

MILITARY asks: Do military convicts serving their sentence at garrison posts that are not regular military prisons receive transportation, in kind, to the place of last enlistment? Answer: No.

A. P. asks: When are the next examinations for second lieutenants in the Marine Corps to be held, and how many vacancies are there for same? Answer: Not decided; probably in June.

SUBSCRIBER.—In examination for ordnance sergeant you made a good average and have a fair chance of appointment when vacancies occur.

C. V. H. asks: When is the next examination at Leavenworth for the Army to take place? Answer: This has not been decided.

MARKSMAN asks: After forwarding to the Department Headquarters company report of target firing and certificate to the effect that a soldier has qualified for first time as marksman in Special Course "A," will it be necessary to send special requisition to Ordnance Department for the marksman's pin, or will the pin be issued on the company commander's certificate to Dept. Hqs. without requisition? Answer: The inspector of small-arms practice at Department Headquarters will send the pin in due course.

H. E. R.—The late George Von Schack, who was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service Aug. 4, 1865, having been breveted brigadier general of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against Richmond, was a native of Germany. He was appointed major of the 7th N.Y. Infantry July 31, 1861; promoted to colonel Feb. 8, 1862; honorably mustered out with his regiment May 8, 1863. The regiment reorganized in August, 1863, and re-entering the Service he was made lieutenant colonel from July 15, 1864, and colonel from Nov. 2, 1864. The Adjutant General of New York may be able to furnish you with information concerning the Civil War services of the 7th N.Y. Vol. Infantry.

D. H. G. asks: Are the retired enlisted men of the Navy to be retired in the next highest grade, those men that were in the Civil War? Answer: No.

C. A. B. C.—The bill S. 8368, referred to under "Sixtieth Congress," in our last issue, page 582, relating to retired officers, is for commissioned officers only, and the officers affected by the bill are enumerated in the paragraph referred to.

J. F. asks whether the "Captain Erb" for whose murder his wife and sister-in-law were put on trial in Media, Pa., was ever an officer of the Army? Answer: No man of the name of Erb was ever an officer of the Regular Army, but there was a Charles H. Erb, who was a captain of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers during the Civil War and who was discharged Nov. 17, 1862.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Is there any legislation to be enacted during the present Congress in relation to veterans of the Civil War, on the retired list, enlisted men, in regard to increased rank or pay, etc.? Answer: No, unless you mean the H.R. 23244, which the House Military Committee has favorably reported, providing that Volunteer officers of the Civil War and other wars on reaching the age of seventy shall be entitled to be retired with the pay of \$50 a month, and that enlisted men of the volunteer service shall be retired

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with the pay of \$25 a month. It is stated that this bill will require an appropriation of not over \$5,000,000 at the outset, but may in a year or two increase the outgo for volunteer retired pay to something like \$20,000,000.

SUBSCRIBER.—The table giving the location of vessels of the Navy, which we publish each week, is corrected at the Navy Department from the latest official information. There have been cases where commanding officers on foreign stations have not kept the Navy Department as promptly informed as to the movements of vessels as the regulations require, and in consequence, in the case of several vessels, the latest whereabouts have not been reported. We are always pleased to learn of any such omissions and correct them.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 20, 1909.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray have been the cause of much entertaining during the week. One of the largest afternoon parties in honor of Mrs. Ray was that over which Mrs. Clarence A. Carr presided on Thursday, the 14th. Bridge was the feature, concluded with tea, at which many of the ladies not among the bridge players were also present. The winners of the dainty prizes were: Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Henry E. O'Dell, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Stott, Jr., and Mrs. C. W. Fisher. That night the Mare Island Club, of which Pay Director Ray has been vice-president, entertained at a large reception and hop. The quarters of the club have recently been newly fitted up. During the stay of the Washington at Samoa last fall, Lieut. Daniel S. Mahoney sent the club two hundred yards of tappa cloth, which has been used to make a most effective dado around the rooms. Cards and dancing furnished the diversions, and at mid-night a delicious supper was served. The guests were received by Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray. At the exceptionally pretty dinner over which Mrs. Samuel L. Graham presided Friday evening Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray were made the honored guests, with Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young, Comdr. and Mrs. Carr and Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickinson. On Sunday Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray went to the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, whose guests they were until they left the yard. Capt. John B. Milton and Miss Mattie Milton presided at a dinner Saturday night in the cabin of the Independence for Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Comdr. and Mrs. Carr, Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. Arthur P. Crist, Miss Kitty Kutz that was, left on Friday last for the East, where she will await the arrival of the Battleship Fleet, Lieut. and Mrs. Crist being attached to the Nebraska. She has been the guest of her parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. George F. Kutz. Mrs. Charles F. Stokes, wife of Surgeon Stokes, also left for the East on Friday, both ladies making the trip via the Salt Lake route on account of the washout on the other roads, which have resulted from the heavy storms which have swept the entire state.

Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson entertained a large card party Monday evening in honor of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray, who left the following day for the southern part of the state, to remain for a few months. The bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Graham, Surgeon O'Dell, Paymaster Wallace and Constructor Gatewood. Paymaster and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonafon arrived here on Monday, the former ordered to the yard as general storekeeper.

Service people will be interested in the announcement that the marriage of Miss Ethel Hartson and Capt. Thomas Caldwell Turner, U.S.M.C., will take place at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Walter Cope, wife of Judge Cope, in San Francisco, about the middle of February. Captain Turner, who is now stationed here, is the son of Mrs. Mary Turner, and the late Lieut. William Turner, U.S.M.C., and a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Turner.

Prof. T. J. J. See is under treatment at the naval hospital for appendicitis. It is believed he will soon be well on the way to complete recovery. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood's condition is also improving greatly. Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans underwent a slight operation in San Francisco yesterday, and is reported to be doing well.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 19, 1909.

The members of Co. D, 21st Inf., gave a delightful and entertaining smoker on Tuesday evening in the amusement room of their barracks, which has just been refurnished in mission style, equipped with pool and billiard tables, piano, and library. A series of monthly smokers will be given by the company. The 21st Infantry Mandolin and Glee Club furnished a variety of entertainment. Messrs. Blair and Smith contributed numerous piano selections. Following the opening address, by Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., commanding the company, the entertainment began in the old Army style. Other speakers of the evening were: Sergt. William Ellis, Post Comdr., Sergt. James T. MacDonald, Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Futherer, 1st Sergt. Frank D. Stearns, Sergt. Thomas R. Jarbee, and Q.M. Sergt. Henry Johnson. Sergeant Costello and Pvt. William Gallagher sang several songs. Regt. Q.M. Sergt. "Joe" Futherer brought down the house with his whirlwind buck and wing dance. Pvt. Hugh Monahan was applauded for his recitation, "Patsy's Pledge." Cooks Ewinski and Leda prepared a delicious luncheon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, Major and Mrs. Abraham P. Buffington, Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Humphrey, Lieut. and Mrs. Hiram M. Cooper, Lieut. Bernard Lents and Walter O. Boswell, Capt. and Mrs. Celywn E. Hampton were entertained at dinner at the Brown palace by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Brown Saturday evening.

Miss Polly Young, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Young, left Tuesday for St. Louis, where she is attending school. Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 8th Inf., stopped in Denver on his way to the coast and came out to the post Saturday to renew old acquaintances. He recently transferred from the 21st Infantry with Lieut. James G. Boswell, Capt. and Mrs. Hampton, Lieut. and Mrs. Olenard McLaughlin and Lieut. and Mrs. Ward Dabney gave a bowling party at the gymnasium Thursday evening. Chaplain James Osewardo has organized a class in Spanish. Capt. and Mrs. Hampton entertained at dinner

last Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pershing, of Denver.

Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper arrived Saturday from the East. Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart returned during the week from leave. Mrs. Farmer, mother of Major A. L. Farmer, arrived from Flatburg, N.Y., Thursday, on a visit to her son. Mr. Orville Hampton, nephew of Capt. Celywn E. Hampton, was a visitor here this week and left Thursday for the East. Miss Doster, sister of Capt. Chase Doster, is visiting the Captain, on her way to California.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Young entertained Mrs. Fred Trich, Miss Eleanor Pettit, Lieut. James G. Boswell and Thomas N. Gimpelting at dinner Wednesday evening. Mr. Horton Pope chaperoned a bevy of young ladies Wednesday evening, bringing them to the garrison hop in his automobile. They were: Miss Andrews, Miss Catherine Andrews and Miss Waterway, of Denver. Capt. Edward M. Talbott, Med. Corps, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer at dinner Wednesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Kitts entertained at a delightful hop-supper Wednesday evening. Mrs. Fred Trich, of Denver, and Miss Eleanor Pettit, of Annapolis, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Young Wednesday night. The sewing bee had a very enjoyable meeting at the home of Mrs. Hampton Tuesday.

Lieut. George C. Rockwell entertained a large number of friends at a hop-supper Wednesday evening. Captains Hampton and Stacey attended the banquet of the Society of Foreign Wars on the 9th. The officers of the garrison gave a delightful hop on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Bertha A. Payne and Sergt. William C. Dennis were married Saturday, Jan. 9, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Reverend Franklin, of Denver.

Mr. William Watson, of Logan, Utah, arrived Friday for a visit with relatives. Major William E. Purviance, Med. Corps, from Fort Douglas, Utah, and Capt. Edward M. Talbott, Med. Corps, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., are at the post as members of the board to examine candidates for West Point. Col. Charles A. Williams and staff attended the inauguration ceremonies at Denver this week.

The enlisted men of the regiment gave a delightful hop on Friday evening. A large number of friends from Denver attended. Post Comdr., Sergt. James T. MacDonald, was elected vice-president of the Social Club at the regular business meeting on Monday night, vice 1st Sergt. Eldridge Green, resigned.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 23, 1909.

Mrs. Fred W. Herschler returned Saturday from Lexington, Ky., where she had been called by the death of her father. Lieut. Karl D. Klemm and James J. O'Hara, entertained on Monday evening at dinner for eight guests, who later were taken to the post gymnasium to witness the boxing match. Mrs. Cameron and her daughter, of Richmond, Va., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett. Lieut. Henry Pratt, 4th Cav., entertained on Monday evening at dinner for the Messrs. Green, Hardenberg, Warren and Commiskey, of St. Paul. Mrs. Boyd, wife of Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., stationed at Manila, arrived during the week and is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Karl D. Klemm.

Mrs. Elsie M. Beall entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Charles O. Bankhead arrived Saturday from New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead have taken quarters in the Infantry garrison. Capt. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr entertained on Wednesday evening at bridge. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained the Bridge Club on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Porter, of Mankato, Minn., who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James A. Lynch, left during the week for her home.

Lieutenant Hanson, Sledge and James entertained the Garrison Five Hundred Club on Friday evening at the Officers' Club. The honors were won by Major F. M. M. Beall, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Wardfield and Miss Shephard. Capt. Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf., arrived Wednesday from the East. Mrs. Fiske is visiting relatives in Baltimore, Md., and will join the Captain later. Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers entertained on Sunday evening at supper. Mrs. Ramsden, wife of Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, 28th Inf., arrived Saturday from Philadelphia. Chaplain and Mrs. Ramsden have taken quarters No. 19 in the Infantry garrison. Major Rivers entertained on Monday evening at a Welsh rarebit party for a number of friends from the Twin Cities.

Mrs. Charles Burnett will leave during the week for Rochester, Minn., where she will enter the Mayo Hospital for treatment. Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, Jr., 4th Cav., who has been ill at his quarters, is convalescent.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 19, 1909.

On Monday evening, Jan. 11, the 11th Company, C.A.C., entertained in honor of their many friends in the vicinity. The three-act comedy, "A Country Kid," by N. S. Scoville, was put on by them, and the characters did themselves great credit. The cast included Mrs. Worfield, Miss Myrtle McCall, Messrs. John A. Masterson, Thomas Dobbins, Lewis Noyes, Emmet Malach, Charles M. Young, Frank McCall, H. H. Handley, and U. T. White. Manager, Sergeant Perin; stage manager, Sergeant Worfield; property man, Private Pascal; musical director, Sergeant Wilson; costumer, Private Shumate; advance and press agent, Sergeant Klann; decorator, Private Bradford; electrician, Private T. Valden; financial agent, Sergeant Feninger.

The St. Petersburg Independent praised the performance highly, saying in part: "The hundred people who took advantage of the excursion to Fort Dade had one of the most pleasant evenings it was ever their fortune to enjoy. Five launch loads came over from Bradenton. The mess hall, converted into a theater by the 11th boys, was ingeniously contrived. The play was excellently carried out, all the characters playing their parts like Ethel Barrymore and Edward Sothorn. U. T. White, as 'Mary Blandon,' was something fine. Miss Myrtle McCall, as 'Chick,' was applauded time and again. After the play came dancing at the large hall in the quarters and lunch at the mess hall. Everything was of the best, and it could be easily seen that the boys of the 11th had not stinted themselves in the least. Dancing was continued after luncheon until 1:15, the guests then going aboard the boats and leaving for Bradenton and St. Petersburg."

NOTES OF CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 17, 1909.

The Troop A baseball team that played the Constancia team last Sunday was beaten with a score of 10-9. Troop C left Tuesday for a three-day march, accompanied by Lieutenants Tate and Moose and Doctors Brooks and Williams. They camped near the Hamabillo river. Colonel Garrard and the Messrs. Garrard spent Tuesday at the Hamabillo falls.

Word came the other day that after reaching Fort Myer the troops will go into camp until Feb. 27, as the 15th Cavalry is now occupying the quarters meant for the 15th Cavalry.

Capt. and Mrs. Moses entertained Lieutenants Tate and Broadhurst at dinner Wednesday evening. Major Manley, Dr. Brooks, Captain Whitelide and Lieutenant Lear were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at dinner Wednesday evening. Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained with a box party at the Theater Actualidades Thursday evening. Captain Frith, Pay Dept., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Moses at dinner Friday evening, here to pay the troops. Mrs. Pradera, of Cienfuegos, dined in the post Friday evening.

The sale of the condemned horses of Troops A, B, C and D, 15th Cav., began here yesterday morning. There were fifty-two horses sold yesterday, and the average price was a little over \$80. There were 102 horses condemned.

Mr. Childs and Lieutenant Overton were here from Constancia yesterday. Lieutenant Bowerman and Captain Andrews were here from Constancia to-day.

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THE ARMY.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week.

THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:

Civil Engr. Richard O. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.
Rear Adml. William S. Cowley, Equipment.
Rear Adml. John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Adml. Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Paymaster Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Bixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 26. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief. The mail address of all vessels of the Atlantic Fleet is in care of Postmaster, New York city. Domestic postage only being required.

The vessels of the first four divisions of the Atlantic Fleet are scattered at different ports in the Mediterranean. They will rendezvous and proceed to Hampton Roads as follows: First Division arrive Negro Bay, Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; Second Division arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Third and Fourth Divisions arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 6; Fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed to Hampton Roads, arrive Feb. 22.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Jan. 22 at Villefranche, France.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Villefranche, France.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At Villefranche, France.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At Villefranche, France.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quailrough. At Marseilles, France.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Marseilles, France.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southernland. At Marseilles, France.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Marseilles, France.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Jan. 25 from Smyrna, Asia Minor, for Negro Bay, Morocco.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Sailed Jan. 25 from Smyrna, Asia Minor, for Negro Bay, Morocco.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed Jan. 25 from Smyrna, Asia Minor, for Negro Bay, Morocco.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Jan. 25 from Smyrna, Asia Minor, for Negro Bay, Morocco.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived Jan. 21 at Algiers, Algeria.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Jan. 21 at Algiers, Algeria.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Tripoli, Tripoli.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 23 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived Jan. 21 at Algiers, Algeria.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. Arrived Jan. 25 at Habana, Cuba.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Capt. Burns T. Walling. Sailed Jan. 24 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Birmingham, Ala.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Arrived Jan. 25 at Habana, Cuba.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed Jan. 25 from Charleston, S.C., for Colon.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron M.C.R. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Sailed Jan. 25 from Charleston, S.C., for Colon. President-elect Taft is on board.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. Sailed Jan. 24 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Habana, Cuba.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Flacke, master. At Negro Bay, Morocco.

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ALABAMA (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Jan. 20 at Algiers, Algeria.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Arrived Jan. 24 at Messina, Sicily.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Jan. 25 from Naples, Italy, for Marseilles, France.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Arrived Jan. 20 at Algiers, Algeria.
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Villefranche, France.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of the First Squadron in care of Postmaster, New York city.
Proposed Itinerary for the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet: Arrive Callao Jan. 27, leave Feb. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers. The above is modified as follows: The First Division arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 15 and left Jan. 20 and only the Second Division has gone to Coquimbo.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed Jan. 21 from Valparaiso, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. Sailed Jan. 21 from Valparaiso, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Jan. 21 from Valparaiso, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed Jan. 21 from Valparaiso, Chile, for Callao, Peru.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed Jan. 22 from Coquimbo, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottoman. Sailed Jan. 22 from Coquimbo, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed Jan. 22 from Coquimbo, Chile, for Callao, Peru.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Jan. 22 from Coquimbo, Chile, for Callao, Peru.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.
Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.
Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Manila, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Manila, P.I.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hankow, China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy O. Smith. At Nanking, China.
SAMAR, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Hong Kong, China.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Bttn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Arrived Jan. 21 at Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Arrived Jan. 21 at Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward C. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. Arrived Jan. 23 at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived Jan. 23 at Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Honolulu. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Jan. 24 at Indian Head, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived Jan. 24 at San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Curacao, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At La Guaira, Venezuela. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marvel. On Surveying duty in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed Jan. 25 from New York for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. On surveying duty in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Buzzards Bay, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the West Indies.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. Sailed Jan. 23 from Key West, Fla., for Mobile, Ala. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the West Indies.

PERIA. Bttn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Arrived Jan. 22 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg ordered to command. Sailed Jan. 23 from Habana, Cuba, for New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Bttn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. Sailed Jan. 25 from Smyrna, Asia Minor, for Constantinople. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (supply ship), 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Elliott. Arrived Jan. 26 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Jan. 12 from Guam for Bremerton to be repaired. Upon completion of repairs the vessel will return to Guam and resume duties as station ship.

SYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Bttn. August Wohltman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Aground in Buzzards Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MACDONOUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Pensacola, Fla.

WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Pensacola, Fla.

TIMNEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Pensacola, Fla.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Pensacola, Fla.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Pensacola, Fla.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NIXA (tender). Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericson, Foote, MacKenzie, Rodgers, Stringham and Winslow; destroyer Worden; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

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Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

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Lieut. John G. Church, commander.
Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Sailed Jan. 25 from San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Mare Island, Cal. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Sailed Jan. 25 from San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Sailed Jan. 24 from Mare Island, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At San Diego, Cal.

LAVENOE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD (station ship) at Guam during the absence of Supply. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Bexer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford, is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Entered Cavalry Service.	Retires	Files gained by regimental promotion.	Files lost by regimental promotion.	Officers younger and senior. Upon entry in service.	Now.	If promotion had been lineal and by seniority, would have retired as	As officers now stand for promotion, will retire as	Officers arranged as per Army Register for promotion.	See Serial Number	Serial Number.	See Serial Number.	Officers arranged length of service Cavalry.	by in
18- 15 Jun. 69	19- 21 Aug. 13	0	0	0	0	Colonel	Colonel	Colonel Augur	1	1	1	Augur, Col.	
14 Jun. 72	9 Dec. 14	10	0	0	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Hatfield	12	2	8	Schuyler, Col.	
13 Jun. 73	2 Apr. 16	13	0	0	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Dorst	16	3	6	Ward, Col.	
12 Jun. 71	30 Sep. 13	3	0	2	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Anderson	7	4	16	McClelland, Col.	
12 Jun. 71	20 Aug. 13	1	1	4	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Steever	6	5	17	Hunt, Lieut. Col.	
15 Jun. 70	19 Mar. 11		3	2	5	Colonel	Colonel	" Ward	3	6	5	Steever, Col.	
16 Jun. 75	23 Sep. 16	15	1	0	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Rodgers	22	7	4	Anderson, Col.	
15 Jun. 70	26 Apr. 13		6	1	5	Colonel	Colonel	" Schuyler	2	8	9	Kingsbury, Col.	
12 Jun. 71	25 Apr. 14	0	1	0	3	Colonel	Colonel	" Kingsbury	11	10	15	Hickey, Col.	
14 Jun. 72	26 Sep. 14	1	0	0	3	Colonel	Colonel	" West	2	11	10	Chase, Col.	
18 May 72	29 Jul. 12		1	6	9	Colonel	Colonel	" Chase	10	11	10	West, Col.	
15 Jun. 76	20 Feb. 18	12	0	0	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Parker	24	12	2	Hatfield, Col.	
13 Jun. 73	20 Dec. 15	2	0	0	3	Colonel	Colonel	" Garrard	15	13	25	Watts, Lieut. Col.	
15 Jun. 76	26 Jul. 16	11		3	2	Colonel	Colonel	" Dodd	25	14	19	Jones, Lieut. Col.	
12 Jun. 71	8 May 12		6	6	13	Colonel	Colonel	" Hickey	9	15	13	Garrard, Col.	
15 Jun. 70	29 Dec. 12		12	2	12	Colonel	Colonel	" McClelland	4	16	3	Dorst, Col.	
15 Jun. 70	7 Aug. 09		12	4	16	Colonel	Colonel	" Hunt	5	17	34	Bishop, Major.	
15 Jun. 77	26 Aug. 16	21		2	3	Colonel	Colonel	" Murray	32	19	26	O'Connor, Lieut. Col.	
14 Jun. 72	31 Jul. 12		5	9	14	Colonel	Colonel	" Jones	14	19	22	Edwards, Lieut. Col.	
28 Jul. 76	28 Sep. 13	12		2	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Hardie	32	20	36	Sibley, Major.	
15 Jun. 77	6 Apr. 19	24		5	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Hunter	45	21	35	Andrus, Major.	
13 Jun. 73	3 Oct. 15		4	2	0	Colonel	Colonel	" O'Connor	18	22	7	Rodgers, Col.	
15 Jun. 77	16 Aug. 20	18		1	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Wilder	41	23	38	Wheeler, Major.	
15 Jun. 77	1 Oct. 17	18		9	4	Colonel	Colonel	" Guilfoyle	42	24	12	Parker, Col.	
14 Jun. 72	4 Oct. 13		12	3	14	Colonel	Colonel	" Watts	13	25	14	Dodd, Col.	
15 Jun. 77	19 Aug. 15		7	8	17	Colonel	Colonel	" Edwards	19	26	29	Gresham, Lieut. Col.	
15 Jun. 76	8 Aug. 17	19		17	5	Lt. Col.	Colonel	" Day	46	27	44	Scott, H. L., Major.	
13 Jun. 79	21 Jan. 21	29		4	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Finley	57	28	45	McCormick, Major.	
15 Jun. 76	25 Sep. 15		3	8	13	Colonel	Colonel	" Gresham	26	29	40	Swift, Major.	
13 Jun. 79	20 Apr. 22	19		0	0	Colonel	Colonel	" Gale	49	30	51	Sickel, Major.	
13 Jun. 79	27 May 20	27		9	3	Colonel	Colonel	" Taylor	58	31	53	Slocum, H. J., Major.	
13 Jun. 79	18 Jun. 20	20		6	3	Colonel	Colonel	" Beach	52	32	20	Hardie, Lieut. Col.	
13 Jun. 79	23 Dec. 21	17		1	1	Colonel	Colonel	" Shunk	50	33	54	Nicholson, Major.	
13 Jun. 73	11 Feb. 14		17	5	22	Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major Bishop	17	34	37	Cheever, Major.	
16 Jun. 75	17 Nov. 15		14	3	16	Colonel	Colonel	" Andrus	21	35	57	Brewer, Major.	
17 Jun. 74	17 Oct. 16		16	0	11	Colonel	Colonel	" Sibley	20	36	55	Foster, Major.	
15 Aug. 76	7 Jun. 14		3	19	23	Lt. Col.	Lt. Col.	" Cheever					

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The British naval officer is not only trained in the knowledge of every branch of the battleship work, but in addition is now being required to attend military maneuvers and military centers of instruction. The United Service Gazette thinks that although the foot, horse and cycle test now required of officers of the United States Navy, "to ascertain whether the officers are equal to the physical strain which war would throw upon them," goes much further than the British efficiency training, it is questionable whether an annual test is of sufficient frequency to ensure certainty on this score.

We recently described a new pattern of torpedo invented by Engineer-Lieutenant Hardcastle, of the British navy, a torpedo 21 inches long, claimed to have the enormous range of 7,000 yards, speed 31 knots, and destined to revolutionize naval warfare. The report now comes that this wonderful engine of destruction has been lost overboard in the English Channel and divers are making vigorous search to recover it.

On Jan. 1 off Sydney, N.S.W., fifteen men of the British cruiser Encounter lost their lives in a collision between the cruiser's pinnace and a steam tug. On the day of the funeral, Jan. 6, flags were flown at half-mast on shipping and buildings. The memorial services were attended by the crews of the warships in the harbor and the bodies escorted to the burial place by 600 bluejackets and marines, headed by a firing party with reversed arms and a band playing the "Dead March."

The Vanguard, seventh British Dreadnought, will be launched Feb. 22. She is of the advanced St. Vincent type and similar to the Collingwood and Neptune. She is 500 feet long between perpendiculars, 543 feet over all, and 84 feet beam. Her displacement will be a little over 19,250 tons, and her indicated horsepower about 24,500. Her keel was laid on April 1, 1908, and she is to be ready for delivery on or about March 1, 1910—two years from official date of order. The Neptune, to be built and launched this year, will complete the eight of the class ordered by Parliament.

The aeroplane with which the Balloon Corps of the British army is conducting experiments again came to grief at Aldershot, Jan. 20. After a couple of short flights Capt. F. S. Cody, the American in charge of the experiment work, started on a more ambitious trip. He had gone hardly 100 yards, at a height of twenty feet, on his third trial when the lifting fan buckled and the machine came down with a thud and was badly wrecked. Captain Cody was not hurt.

The \$5,000,000 reduction in the German military budget of 1909-10 is to be brought about partly by a lessening in the charges for rearmament. In addition it is proposed to replace 120 full-pay officers by half-pay on retired officers, this latter change to be made in the case of the president and officers of the committee for fortress prisons and works, and the president, staff, officers, and members of the clothing branch, as well as some officers in the Ministry of War and officials of the General Staff. In some positions also officers will be appointed of lower rank than those now holding the appointments.

The Belgian forces are to be reorganized. The law of 1902, says the Army and Navy Gazette, has not given the results that were expected, and there has been considerable opposition from an anti-military party which takes for its formula "No compulsory service." The purpose was to give the army a peace strength of 42,800 men, and on a war footing of 180,000. It was known to soldiers that, with an annual contingent fixed at 13,300, this could hardly be accomplished, and General Hellebaut has declared that the army had neither its peace nor its war effectiveness. Enlistment is by ballot with substitution, but the War Minister proposes obligatory personal service, with a reduction of the period with the colors, and a reorganization of the artillery, including the creation of eighteen additional field batteries. About 33,000 young men would become liable every year, but as this number is much larger than would be required, there would be liberal dispensations, taking one son out of two or three,

and never more than two, while the period of incorporation would be either at eighteen or twenty-four years of age to facilitate training for civil life. A special section would consist of volunteers with some kind of payment, on the German system, and these would undergo only a few months' training.

The German Imperial Yard at Danzig has received orders to build six submarines.

In a new automatic rifle, the Sjögren self-loader, the design of a Swedish engineer, the breech bolt cover is responsible for all the work which heretofore was dependent on manual force. It has a fixed barrel, rigidly screwed in the shoe—with unaltered ballistic properties—and a breech-block symmetrically bolted. The latter is encompassed by the movable breech-bolt cover, which possesses a to-and-fro motion, and consequently does not partake in the backward thrust attendant upon the discharge, but is actually left behind, thereby compressing a powerful buffer spring. The reflex movement of the latter impels the breech-bolt cover to the rear, causing the unlocking of the resistance lugs, which have been wedged by the collar on the forward end of the striker, while a pawl on the rear opposes itself to the return of the firing-pin until the reaction has spent itself. Most automatic arms rely on the direct action of recoil to open the breech; the Sjögren system depends on the indirect utilization of the backward thrust. In consequence, the breech is kept closed until all internal ballistic action has ceased and the bullet has left the muzzle. The usual safety has been fitted to the rear of the breech-bolt cover, and there is a magazine of the Mauser type containing five cartridges. The barrel measures 7.63 in diameter, but it may be adapted to almost any cartridge of reduced caliber.

Notwithstanding the statement that in order to lessen the burden on the Imperial exchequer and keep within the country's resources, Japan has materially checked her efforts toward naval expansion, Sir William White, ex-director of British naval construction, says that as matters stand Japan possesses a fleet ready for service in 1909 which no European nation could hope to overpower without detaching in the Far East such a large proportion of its naval force as would dangerously weaken its position vis-a-vis to other European Powers, and thus involve risks too serious for acceptance. All maritime countries, including the European states, must be at a serious disadvantage in conducting a naval campaign against Japan because of their great distance from that country. By the end of this year Japan will have for service twelve powerful battleships, and thirteen armored cruisers, in addition to nineteen protected cruisers of modern type and high speed, fifty-five destroyers, nearly as many first-class torpedo-boats, with eleven submarines, while the mercantile marine can furnish all the necessary fleet auxiliaries as it did during the war with Russia. No authoritative statement as to the future has been issued, but says Sir William White, it has been rumored that it is intended to have available for service in 1915 twenty battleships and twenty armored cruisers, none of which shall exceed twenty years in age, fourteen scouts and swift cruisers, a hundred destroyers and fifty submarines, and various small or auxiliary vessels.

Tests have been made in England with a new type of rifle grenade recently invented by F. Marten Hale, which the Scientific American describes. This new missile was suggested by the success that attended the use of hand-thrown grenades by the Japanese. The scheme is similar to that embodied in Lieutenant Commander Davis's torpedo. It is possible by such weapon to discharge a shell from a protected position several hundred feet from the assaulted point, without any attendant exposure. No injury is inflicted upon the rifle, or its use interfered with when bayoneted. The grenade in general appearance resembles the ordinary pyrotechnic rocket with the head and tailpiece. The head or body is made of stout brass tube. The tailpiece, about 9 inches long, slides into the barrel of the rifle. The total weight is approximately 22 ounces. The detonator is carried apart from the grenade in transport for safety. When the head of the grenade strikes the target the force of impact fires the detonator and the explosive charge carried. A steel rod fits closely in the barrel of the rifle, and also acts as tail-piece and balance to the grenade during its flight. Around the external surface of the grenade casing a steel shrapnel ring, serrated into 24 parts, is carried, which when the charge explodes, bursts into fragments flying in all directions. The explosive used is "tonite," equal to No. 1 dynamite. The explosive charge weighs about four ounces. With the elevation of the rifle at an angle of 30 degrees and using the British government blank cordite cartridge, the grenade can be thrown 450 feet. In tests it is stated the grenades exploded with terrible effect, a large hole being torn in the ground, while the fragments of the serrated weight ring were scattered over a wide area.

Admiral Alexieff, who has been under investigation on account of irregularities, was on Jan. 24 acquitted on the charge of extortion, but was found guilty of accepting a bribe from a British firm. He was fined \$5,000 and dismissed from the service.

The Russian Admiralty has determined to make another effort to obtain satisfactory plans for new battle-

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ships and, to this end it has instituted a competition, open to foreigners, for plans for vessels of the Dreadnought type. These ships may be built abroad. The appropriation of \$5,500,000 for battleship construction in the budget of 1908, which was carried against the wishes of the Douma, remains unexpended because no decision regarding plans was ever reached.

The Russian Aero Club, with the Czar's assent, it is reported, is trying to raise funds to build an aerial fleet by public subscription. Many generals are convinced that Russia's future power will depend upon aerial machines to counterbalance her naval weakness, and the Ministry of War beside negotiations with the Wrights has been for months experimenting with several types of aeroplanes and dirigible balloons. The club's plan is to buy several aeroplanes, establish a school of instruction and gradually create divisions, with headquarters at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev.

The average British rate of shipbuilding for the past ten years, according to Sir William H. White, has been about \$53,000,000 per annum, while for the present fiscal year the figure has fallen to \$43,300,000. The German estimate for 1909-10 is \$54,940,000. In considering the position of Great Britain as a two-power standard, Sir William, after making certain deductions, presents the following table:

Corrected Total of Completed Battleships.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Average Displacement.
United States.....	21	292,000	13,900
France.....	16	203,900	12,750
Germany.....	15	188,200	12,550
United States and France.....	37	495,900
United States and Germany.....	36	480,200
France and Germany.....	31	392,100
Great Britain.....	41	607,300	14,800
Corrected Total of Armored Cruisers.			
United States.....	10	140,000	14,000
France.....	10	113,400	11,300
Germany.....	3	33,400	11,100
United States and France.....	20	253,400
United States and Germany.....	13	173,400
France and Germany.....	13	146,800
Great Britain.....	22	305,200	13,900

The "Sport Welt" (Sporting World), a daily paper published in Berlin for the encouragement of sport and horse-breeding interests, has the following item under date of Jan. 3, 1909: "The Crownprince, while paying yesterday a lengthy visit to the Offizier-Pferde-Verein of Berlin, asked General von Longchamps to submit to him a particularly fine horse which he had noticed in the Thiergarten, and after purchasing it, availed himself of the opportunity to look over the general stock of this association, in which he evinced a lively interest. Finally the celebrated Whitman saddle, of which the Mehlbach Saddle Co. of New York and Newark are the sole manufacturers, and which is being introduced into Germany by the Offizier-Pferde-Verein, was shown to him. It appealed to him at once and pleased His Royal Highness so much, that he took one with him in his automobile."

California was making its biennial declaration of war upon Japan. "The President is opposed to us," said the sponsor of the movement; "the people of forty-five benighted states are opposed to us; but"—he paused for effect; "but Hobson is with us." Nippon was jarred by the mighty cheer that went up.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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